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Kodama et al.

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(54) **RECORDING APPARATUS**

(71) Applicant: **SEIKO EPSON CORPORATION**, Tokyo (JP)

(72) Inventors: **Hidetoshi Kodama**, Matsumoto (JP); **Satoshi Chiba**, Suwa (JP)

(73) Assignee: **Seiko Epson Corporation**, Tokyo (JP)

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B41J 11/00 (2006.01)
B41J 13/10 (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**
CPC ***B41J 11/0005*** (2013.01); ***B41J 13/106*** (2013.01); *B65H 2301/5121* (2013.01); *B65H 2301/51214* (2013.01)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**
CPC B65H 29/70; B65H 31/26; B65H 2301/5121; B65H 2301/51214
USPC 271/188, 209
See application file for complete search history.

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Primary Examiner — Howard Sanders
(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm* — Workman Nydegger

(57) **ABSTRACT**

A recording apparatus includes a recording unit that performs recording on a recording surface of a recording medium, a discharge section that discharges the recording medium, and a first bending member that is in contact with the recording medium which passes through the recording unit in the transport path and is transported toward the discharge section to bend the recording medium, in which the first bending member bends the recording medium in such a manner that the recording surface is directed inside by displacing both side portions of the recording medium in a width direction with respect to a central portion of the recording medium in the width direction of the recording medium at a position on a further upstream side in a direction of the transport than a contact position of the discharge section where a feeding force is applied to the recording medium.

7 Claims, 10 Drawing Sheets

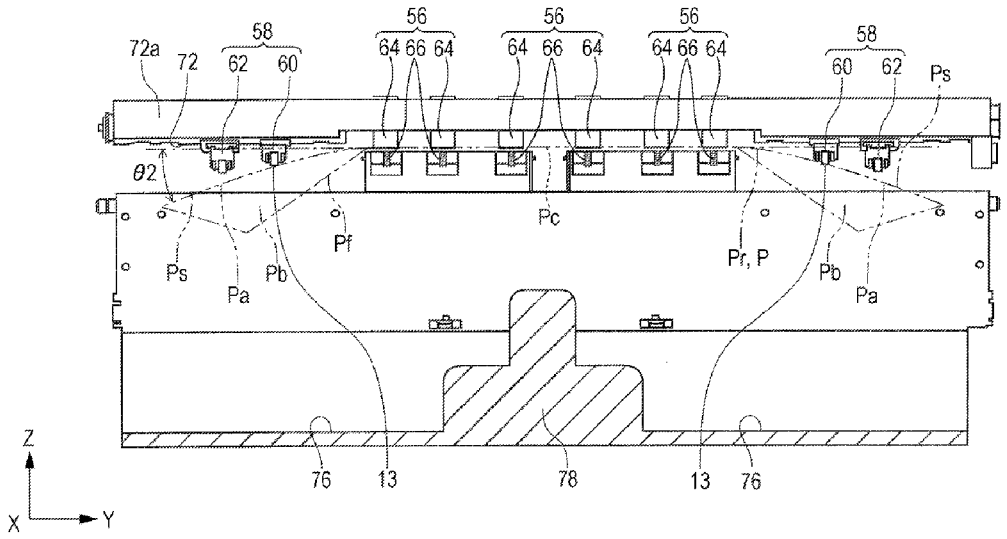

FIG. 1

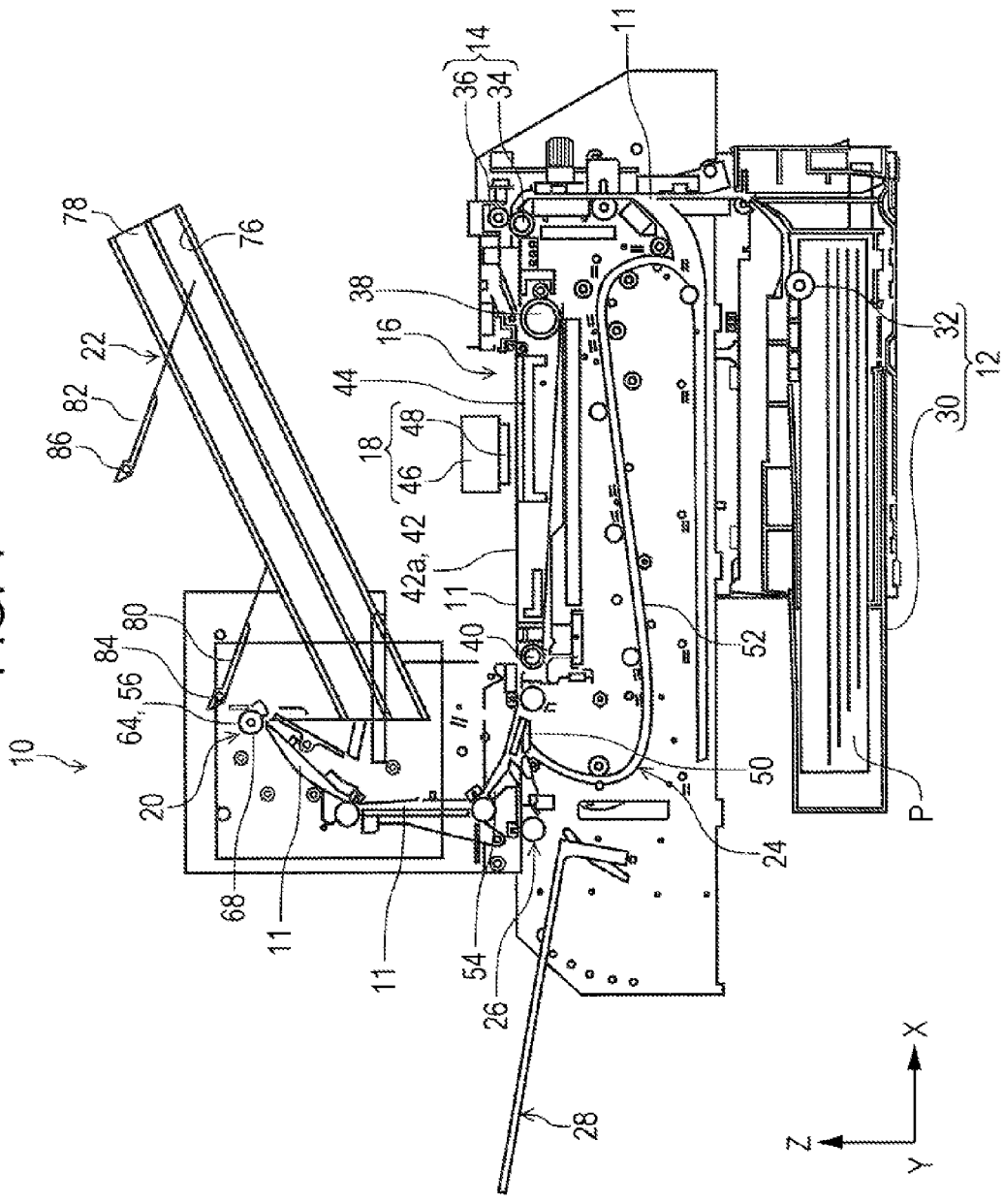
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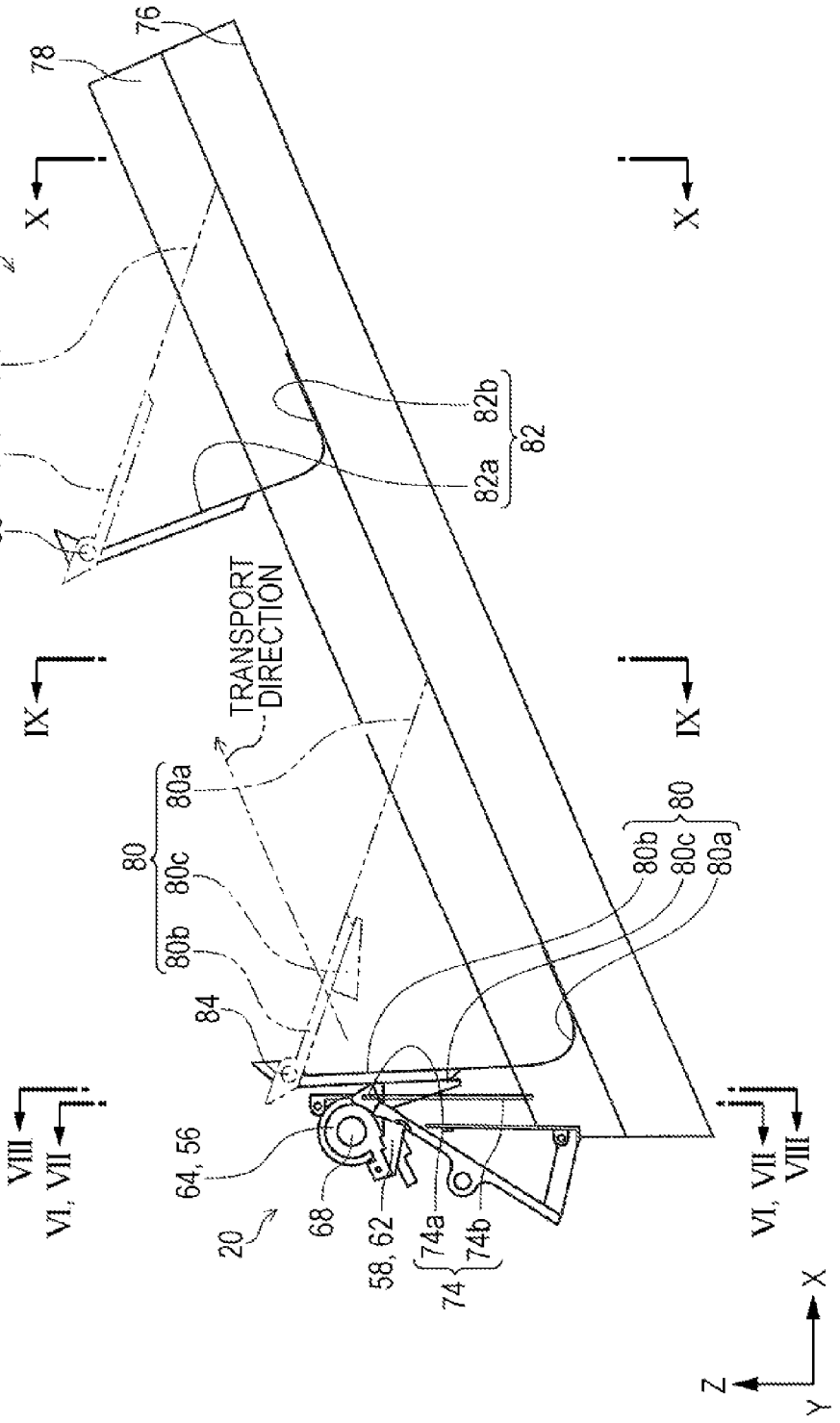
FIG. 2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TRANSPORT DIRECTION
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80a
80c
80b
84
80b
80c
80a
80
VIII
VI, VII
64, 56
68
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58, 62
74a
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VI, VII
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FIG. 3

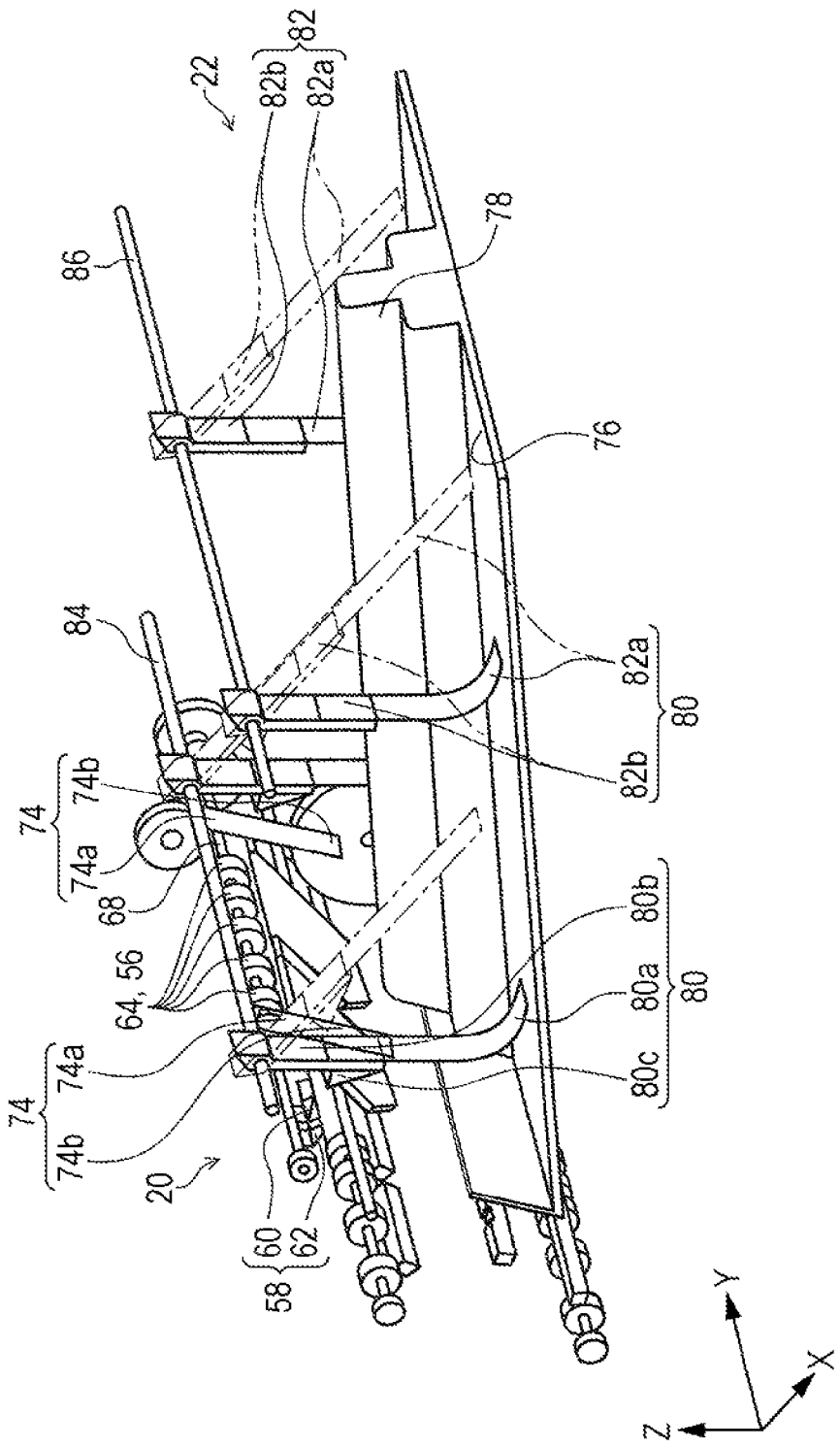
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FIG. 4

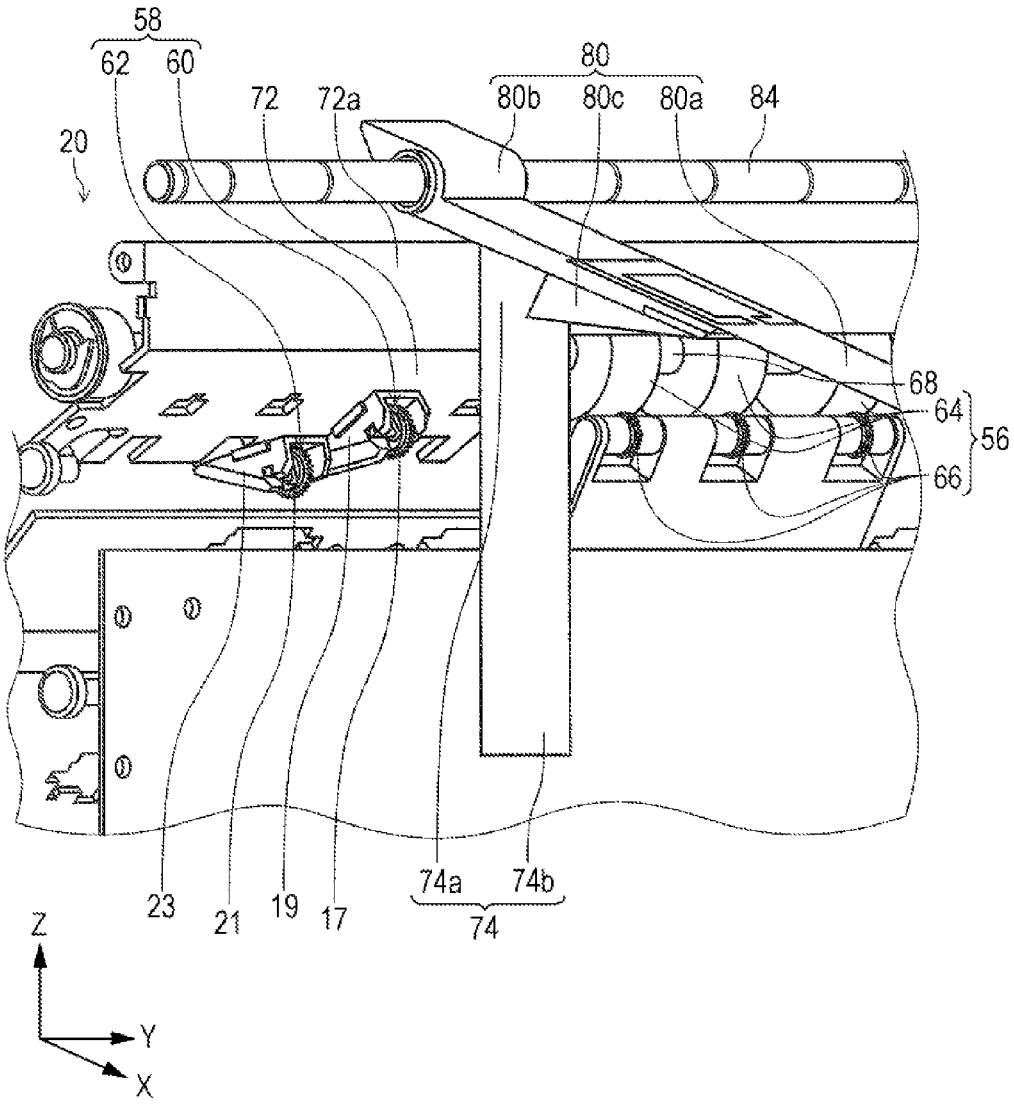
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FIG. 5

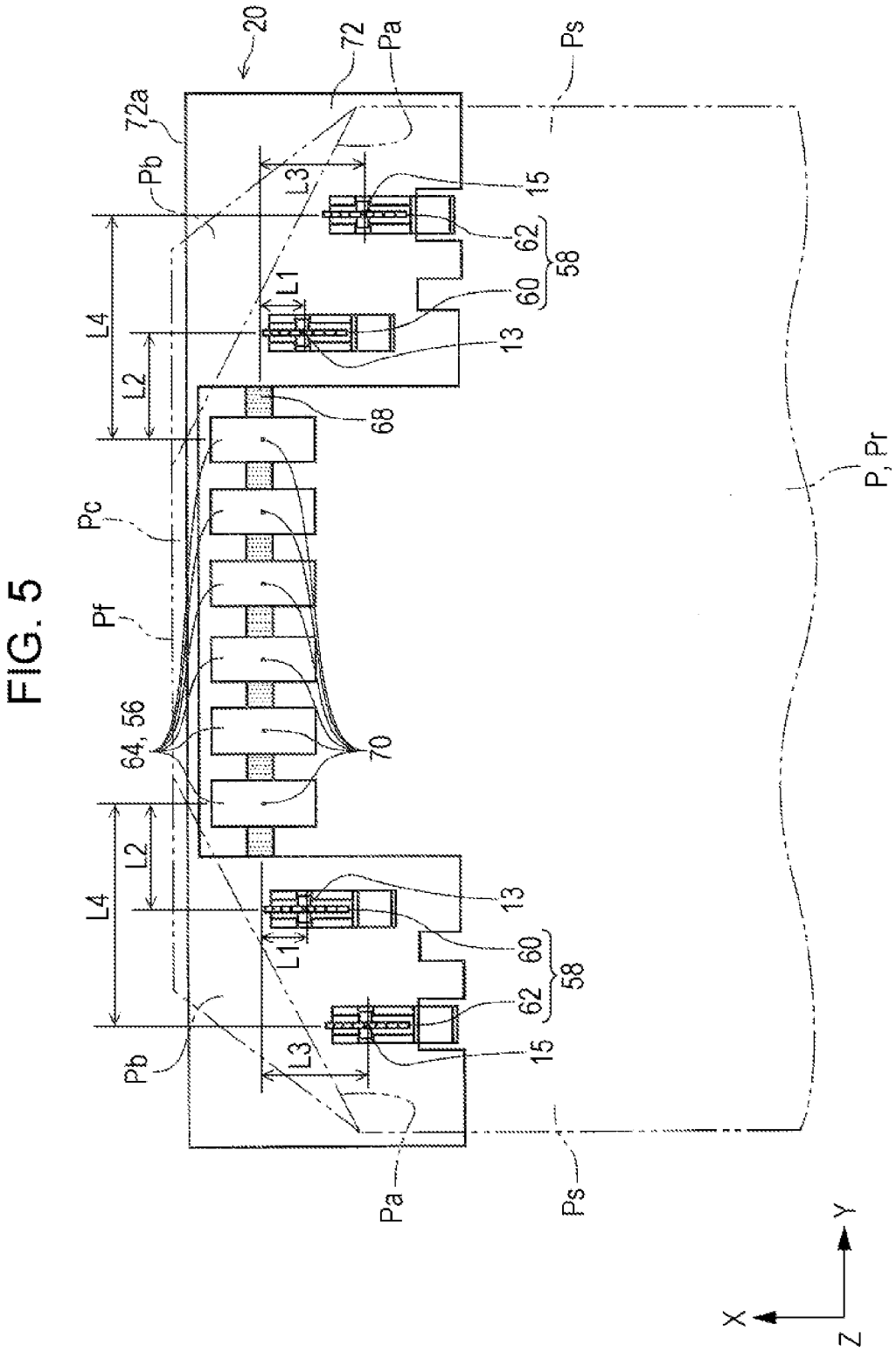
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FIG. 6

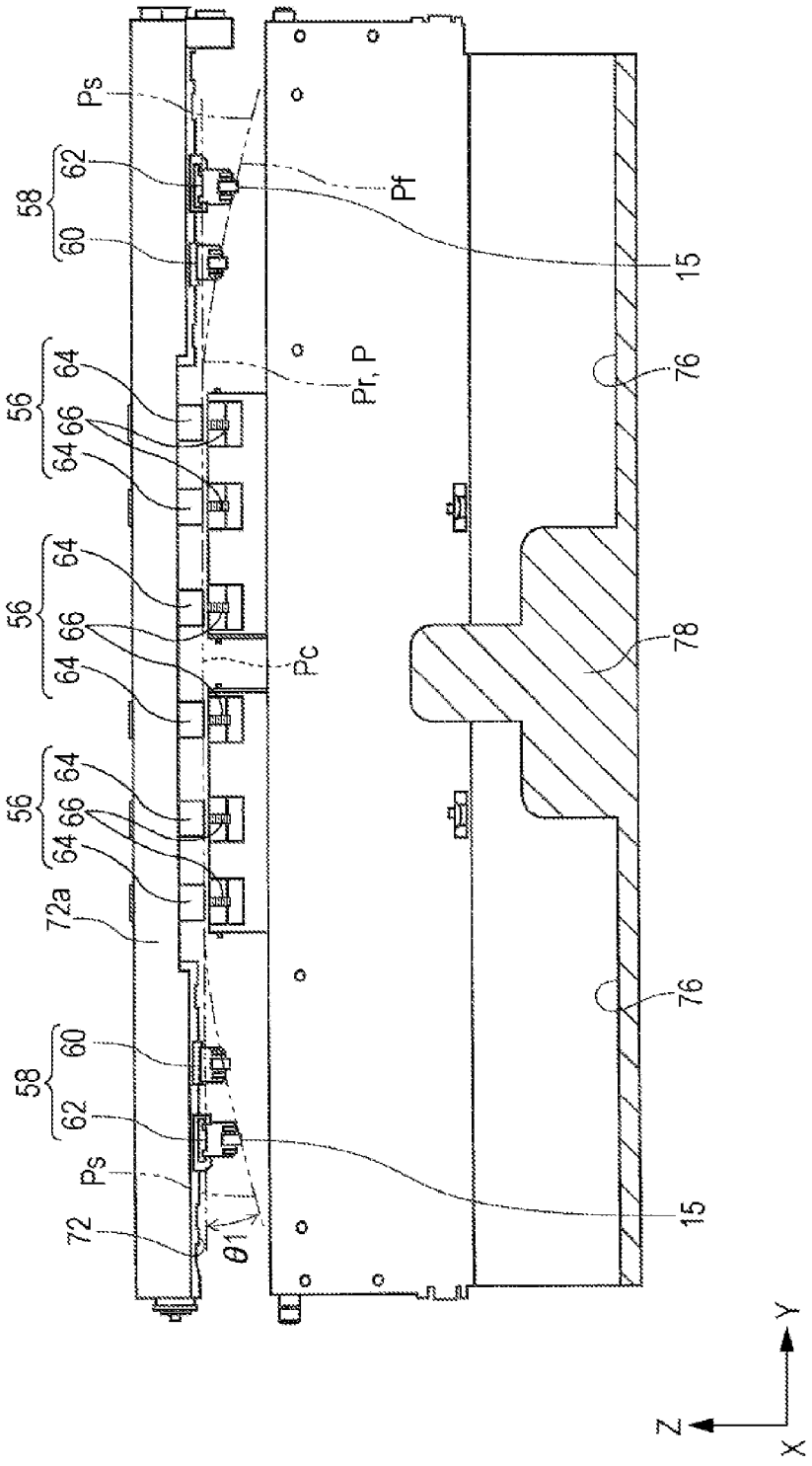

FIG. 7

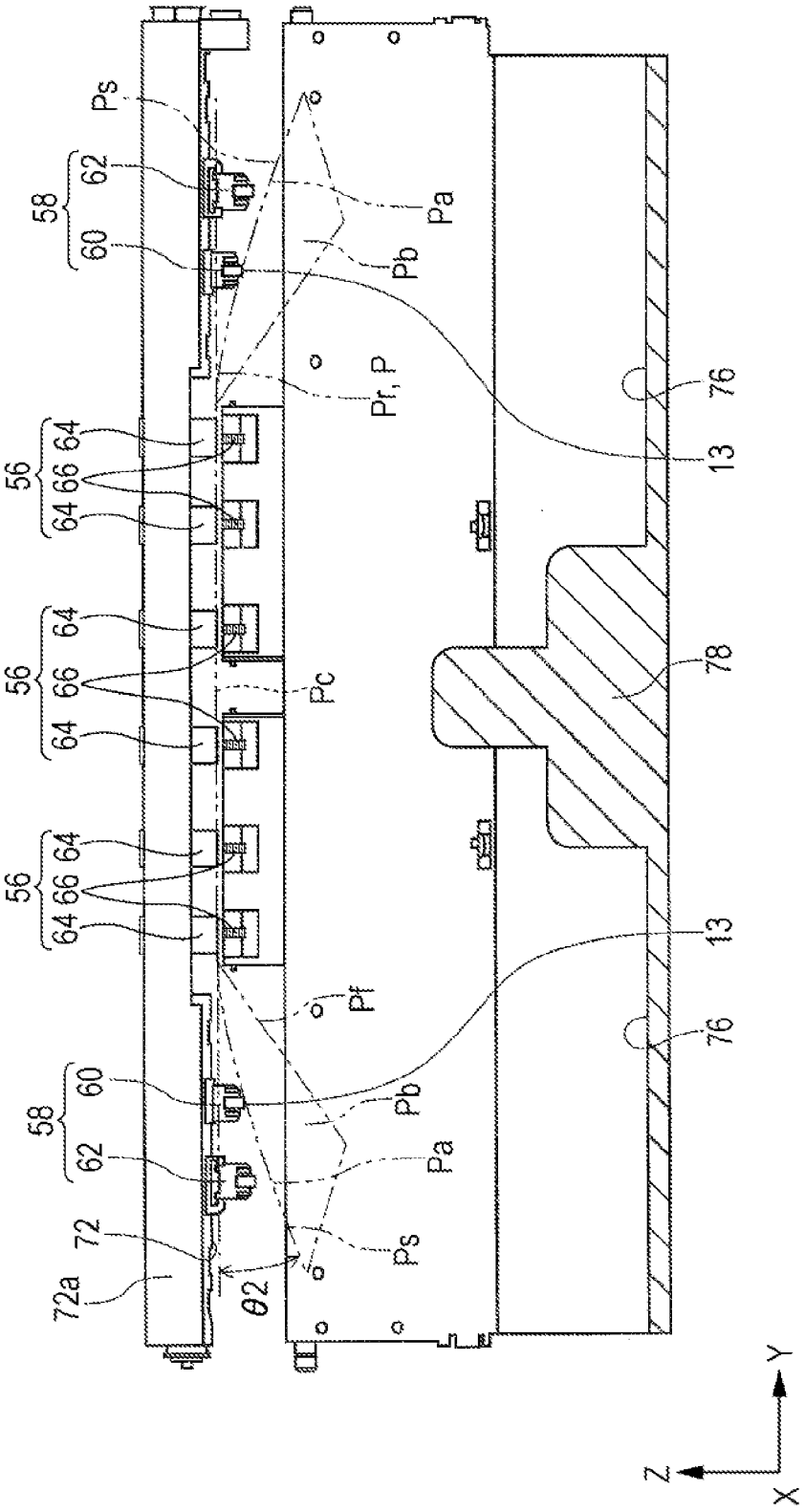

FIG. 8

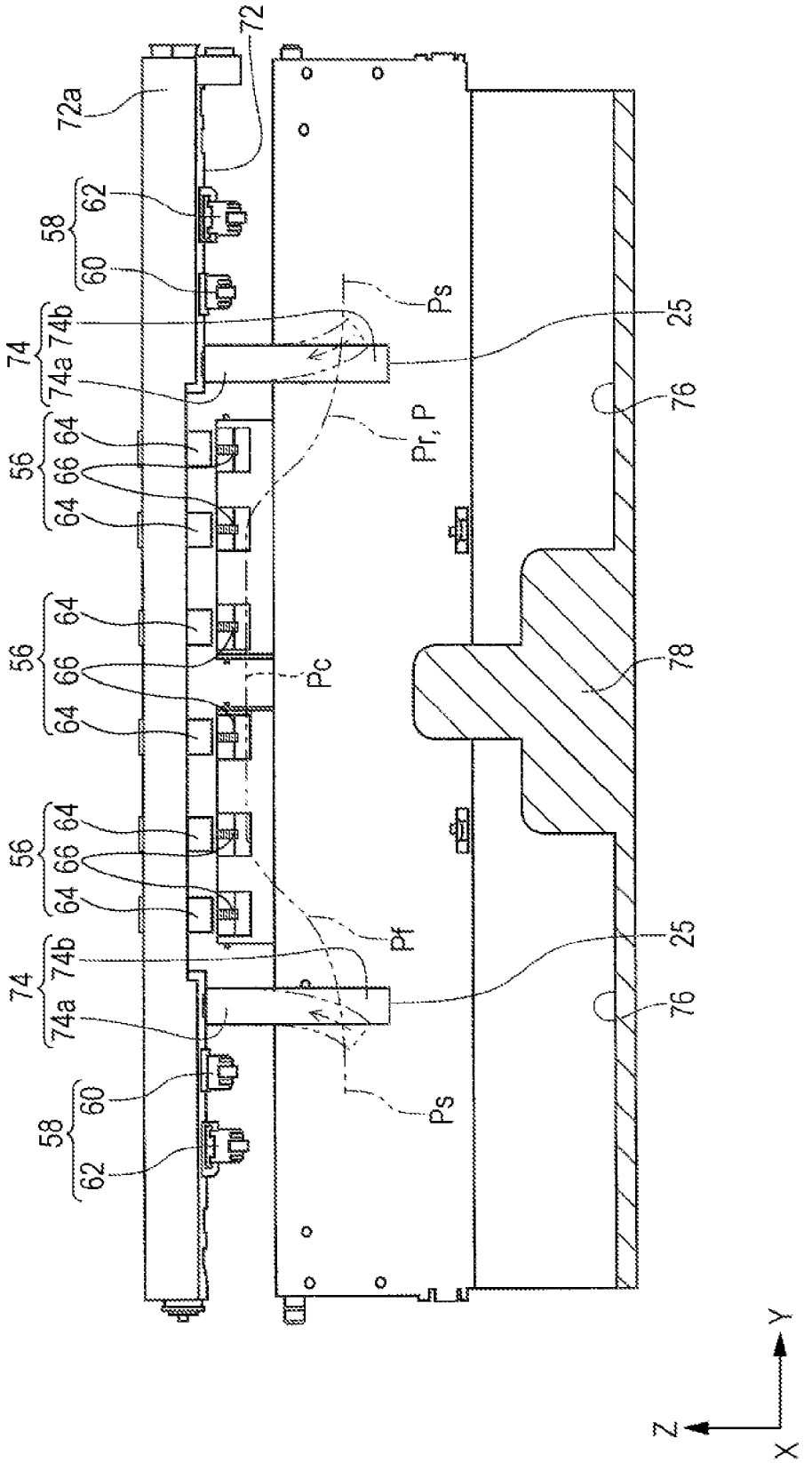

FIG. 9

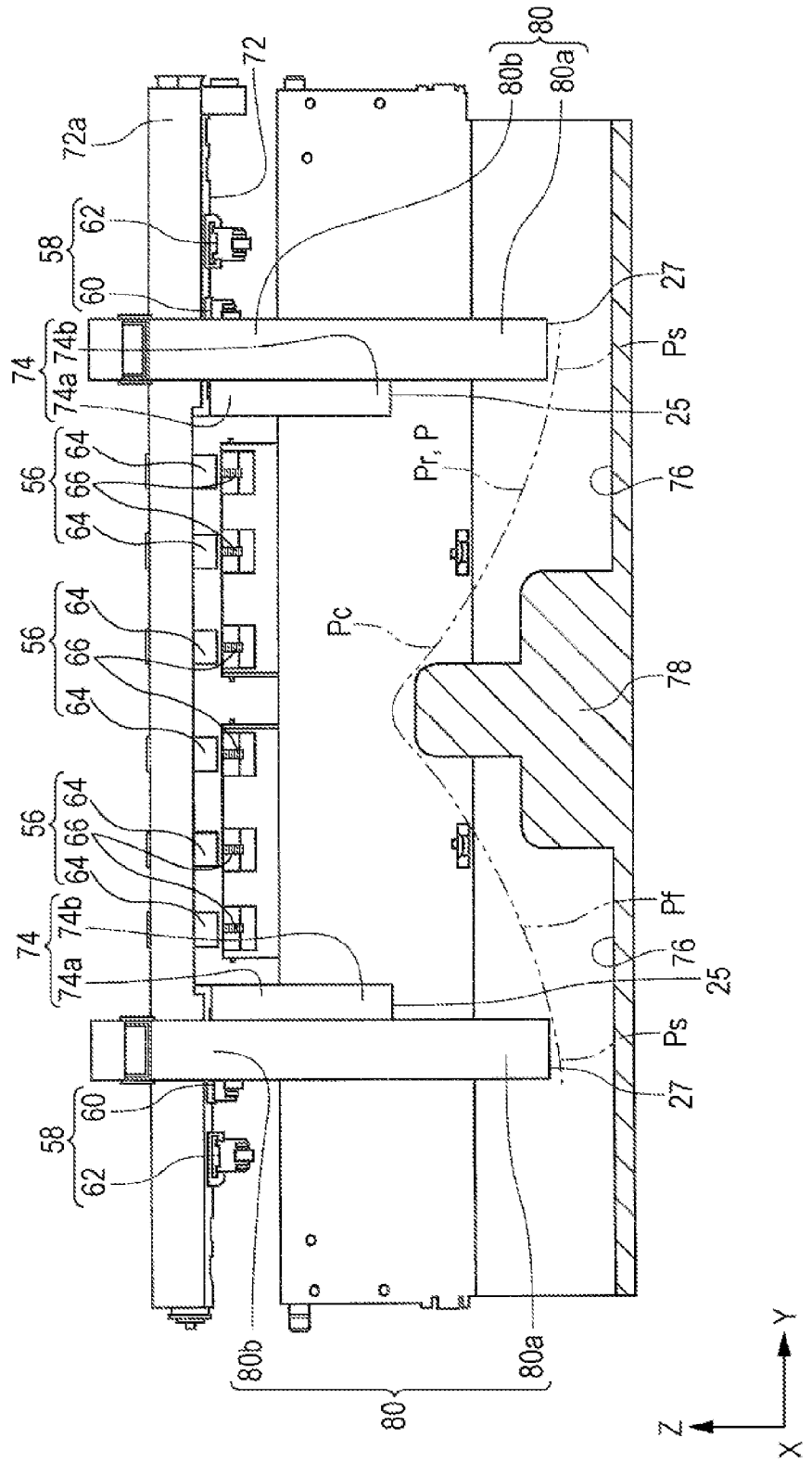
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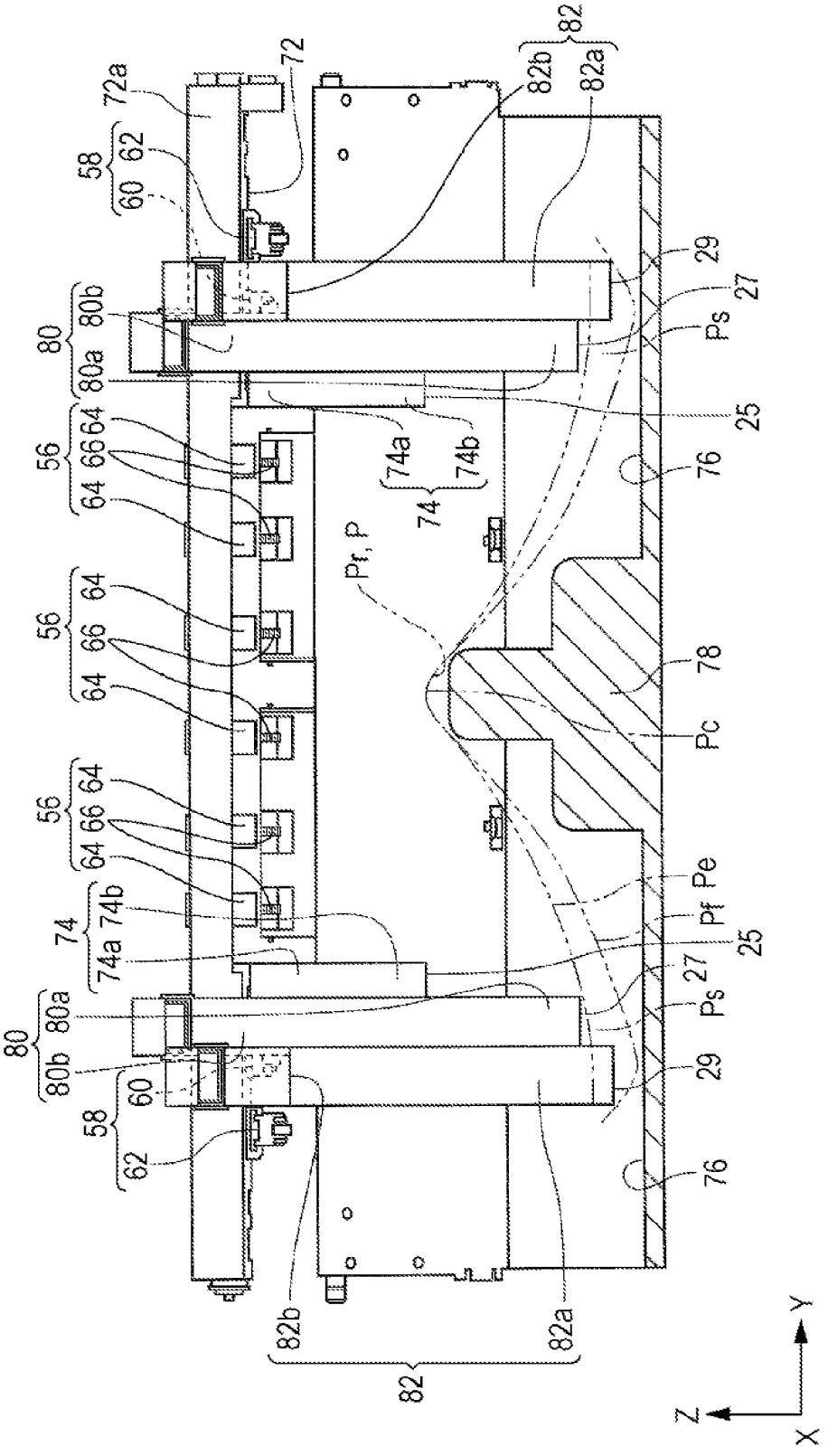
FIG. 10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RECORDING APPARATUS

BACKGROUND

Technical Field

The present invention relates to a recording apparatus in which recording is performed on a recording medium by using a liquid such as ink and, more particularly, to parts that transport and discharge the recording medium on which recording is performed.

In the present application, ink jet type serial printers, line printers, copiers, fax machines and the like are included in the recording apparatus.

INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

The entire disclosure of Japanese Patent Application No. 2013-072445, filed Mar. 29, 2013 is expressly incorporated by reference herein.

RELATED ART

In the related art, ink jet type recording apparatuses are in wide use as this type of recording apparatus. JP-A-2002-326755, JP-A-2005-280214, and JP-A-2011-235494 are examples of the related art. In JP-A-2002-326755, a face-up type structure is used in a part of the ink jet type recording apparatus (hereinafter referred to as "printer") that discharges the recording medium. In JP-A-2005-280214 and JP-A-2011-235494, face-down type structures are used in parts of the printers that discharge the recording medium.

In the face-up type, the recording medium is discharged to a mounting section in such a manner that a recording surface of the recording medium that is discharged from a discharge section is directed toward the side opposite to a mounting surface of the mounting section where the recording medium is mounted. In the face-down type, the recording medium is discharged to the mounting section in such a manner that a recording surface of the recording medium is directed toward the mounting surface.

In the face-up type printer, when successive printing is performed on a plurality of sheets of the recording medium, tip end sides of the second and subsequent sheets of the recording medium in a transport direction are transported while being in contact with the recording surface of the recording medium which is already discharged to the mounting section and are mounted on the mounting section. Accordingly, deterioration such as unfixed recording contents and images may be generated on the recording surface in a case where ink attached to the recording surface is in a state of not being fixed on the recording surface.

Further, the second and subsequent sheets of the recording medium that are in contact with the recording surface may be contaminated and recording quality may be decreased by the ink which is attached to the tip end sides.

Such problems become further significant due to an increase in recording speed.

Accordingly, in the printer of JP-A-2002-326755, flexibility is added by bending a part of the recording medium so that the tip end side of the recording medium in the transport direction is transported in a non-contact state on the recording surface of the recording medium which is mounted on the mounting section when the recording medium is discharged to the mounting section, is transported to a position substantially right above the recording surface, and then falls to discharge the recording medium to the mounting section.

In this printer, a plurality of discharge rollers are disposed in a width direction crossing the transport direction of the recording medium. In the plurality of discharge rollers, the diameter of the discharge roller that is positioned in a central portion in the width direction is set to be smaller than the diameter of the discharge roller that is positioned on an end section side in the width direction. Also, the coefficient of friction of a surface of the discharge roller that is positioned in the central portion is set to be larger than the coefficient of friction of a surface of the discharge roller that is positioned on the end section side so that a transporting force with respect to the recording medium is uniform in an axial direction of the discharge roller.

In the ink jet type recording apparatus, the recording surface is expanded by absorbing ink drops when the ink drops are attached to the recording surface of the recording medium. When the recording medium is discharged from the discharge section and restriction by a discharge mechanism is released, the recording medium is reversed by the expansion in such a manner that the surface (surface where the ink is not discharged) opposite to the recording surface becomes an inner side, and a left side edge portion and a right side edge portion of the recording medium or a leading edge portion and a trailing edge portion in a front view in the transport direction are curled and deformed. The curling problem also becomes further significant due to an increase in recording speed.

Whether the left side edge portion and the right side edge portion of the recording medium are curled or the leading edge portion and the trailing edge portion of the recording medium are curled depends on the type of the recording medium.

In the printer of JP-A-2002-326755, the recording medium is bent by a plurality of the discharge rollers having different diameters in such a manner that the central portion of the recording surface in the front view in the transport direction is a concave surface more recessed than the left side edge portion and the right side edge portion. The flexibility of the recording medium can be strengthened in the transport direction by forming a recessed surface bending shape (substantially U shape) where the recording surface is the inner side. However, the above-described structure is insufficient to strengthen the flexibility in the width direction crossing the transport direction.

Accordingly, when the tip end side of the recording medium passes through a nip position (portion where the discharge roller is in contact with the recording medium to apply a feeding force) of the discharge roller and is separated from the nip position, the recessed surface bending shape may return to a flat state from the tip end side due to a force to curl the recording medium to the side opposite to the recording surface by the expansion and, in addition, curling may be generated from both corner portions on the tip end side of the recording medium to the side opposite to the recording surface.

When discharged from the discharge section in this state, the recording medium is mounted on the mounting section in a curled state. Accordingly, the recording medium may not be mounted on the mounting section in an appropriate state.

Also, in the face-down type printers of JP-A-2005-280214 and JP-A-2011-235494, the recording medium that is discharged is bent into a substantially U shape with the recording surface being an inner side, that is, a recessed surface and discharge is made in a discharge port section on a downstream side of the discharge roller.

The printer of JP-A-2005-280214 performs recording by forming a regularly wavy shape (cockling) in the width direction of the recording medium crossing the transport direction

so as to maintain recording quality of the recording unit. Then, the recording medium is bent into a substantially U shape and discharge is made, with the recording surface being an inner side, by stack levers which are disposed in the discharge port section.

Also, in the printer of JP-A-2011-235494, a medium guide is disposed at positions corresponding to both of the end sections of the recording medium in the width direction crossing the transport direction in the discharge port section on a downstream side of the discharge roller. The recording medium is bent into a substantially U shape by the medium guide and is discharged.

As described above, in the printers of JP-A-2005-280214 and JP-A-2011-235494, the recording medium is bent into a substantially U shape along the transport direction with the recording surface being the inner side by the stack levers or the medium guide. In this manner, the flexibility of the recording medium can be strengthened in the transport direction. However, the above-described structures using the stack levers and the medium guide are insufficient to strengthen the flexibility in the width direction crossing the transport direction.

Also, in the printer of JP-A-2011-235494, the medium guide is disposed in a separated manner on a downstream side of the nip position of the discharge roller with respect to the recording medium. Accordingly, it is difficult to cope with the curling of the leading edge portion and the trailing edge portion of the recording medium passing through the nip position.

SUMMARY

An advantage of some aspects of the invention is to provide a recording apparatus that is capable of suppressing both the curling in the transport direction of the recording medium and the curling in the direction crossing the transport direction when the recording medium is discharged in the discharge section.

A recording apparatus according to an aspect of the invention includes a recording unit that performs recording on a recording surface of a recording medium, a discharge section that discharges the recording medium which is transported from the recording unit along a transport path, and a first bending member that is in contact with the recording medium which passes through the recording unit in the transport path and is transported toward the discharge section to bend the recording medium, in which the first bending member bends the recording medium in such a manner that the recording surface is directed inside by displacing both side portions of the recording medium in a width direction with respect to a central portion of the recording medium in the width direction of the recording medium at a position on a further upstream side in a direction of the transport than a contact position of the discharge section where a feeding force is applied to the recording medium.

According to the recording apparatus, the first bending member displaces both of the side portions of the transported recording medium with respect to the central portion at a position on a further upstream side than the contact positions of the discharge section, and bends the recording medium in such a manner that the recording surface is directed inside.

In this manner, the transported recording medium is bent by the first bending member first at a position on a further upstream side than the discharge section, and is discharged by receiving the feeding force from the discharge section in the bending shape on a further downstream side than the first bending member. In this manner, the flexibility of the recording medium can be strengthened in the transport direction of the recording medium and the width direction crossing the transport direction.

Accordingly, both the curling in the transport direction and the curling in the width direction crossing the transport direction can be suppressed in the recording medium which is transported in a discharge direction from the discharge section.

When it comes to the "recording surface," the "recording surface" corresponds to both of the surfaces in a case where images are recorded on both of the surfaces of the recording medium. However, it is preferable to refer to the surface where the final recording is performed as the "recording surface."

In the recording apparatus, the discharge section may include a discharge roller that is positioned in a central portion of the transport path in the width direction of the recording medium which is transported, and the first bending member may include a first deformation member that is in contact with the recording medium on an upstream side in the transport direction with respect to the contact position of the discharge roller where the feeding force is applied to the recording medium and at both outer side positions in the width direction with respect to the contact position of the discharge roller.

According to the recording apparatus, the discharge roller is in contact with the central portion of the transported recording medium in the width direction. Further, the first deformation member is in contact with the recording medium on an upstream side with respect to the contact position of the discharge roller and at both of the outer side positions with respect to the contact position of the discharge roller positioned in the central portion in the width direction. The above-described three-point contact structure causes the bending shape to be formed in such a manner that the recording surface of the recording medium is directed inside.

The above-described three-point contact structure is configured to have the discharge roller that corresponds to an apex angle position of a triangle and a pair of the first deformation members that correspond to base angle positions of the triangle. Further, the first deformation member is configured to be in contact with the transported recording medium at a position shifted to the bent side with respect to a reference plane based on the plane through the contact position of the discharge roller toward the recording medium and along the transport surface of the transport path.

In other words, a contact point where the discharge roller is in contact with the recording medium and contact points where the pair of first deformation members are in contact with the recording medium are shifted with respect to the transport direction and with respect to the direction crossing the reference plane (direction crossing the transport surface of the transport path).

Referring to the above-described contact structure based on the shifted contact points as a three-dimensional contact structure according to this aspect, the three-dimensional contact structure allows the flexibility of the recording medium to be further strengthened in the transport direction of the recording medium and in the width direction crossing the transport direction. Accordingly, both the curling in the transport direction and the curling in the width direction crossing the transport direction can be further suppressed in the recording medium which is transported in the discharge direction from the discharge section.

By bending the recording medium in the above-described manner, jamming in the transport path can be reduced or

prevented when the recording medium is discharged out of the device via the discharge section.

In the recording apparatus, the first bending member may further include a second deformation member that is in contact with the recording medium on an upstream side in the transport direction of the recording medium in the transport direction with respect to a position of the first deformation member in contact with the recording medium and at both outer side positions in the width direction with respect to the contact position of the first deformation member.

According to the recording apparatus, the second deformation member is in contact with the recording medium on an upstream side in the transport path with respect to the position of the first deformation member in contact with the recording medium and at both of the outer side positions in the width direction. In this manner, the bending of the recording medium can be initiated (first-stage bending) by the second deformation member from both of the outer side portions which are far from the central portion of the recording medium, and then the bending can be in progress (second-stage bending) by the first deformation member on a side closer to the central portion than to the second deformation member, that is, at the inner-side positions.

In other words, the bending of the recording medium can be divided into a plurality of times and performed phase by phase. In this manner, the recording medium can be bent by reasonably displacing both of the side portions with respect to the central portion.

Also, the transport resistance of the recording medium generated by disposing the first bending member can be suppressed to be small. As a result, the possibility of jamming of the recording medium in the transport path can be reduced.

In the recording apparatus, the first-stage bending of the recording medium that is transported may be performed as the recording medium abuts against the second deformation member and the second-stage bending may be performed as the recording medium abuts against the first deformation member, and an amount of the second-stage bending may be larger than an amount of the first-stage bending.

According to the recording apparatus, the amount of the second-stage bending (by the first deformation member) is larger than the amount of the first-stage bending (by the second deformation member), and thus the amount of displacement (bending angle) of both of the side portions of the recording medium with respect to the central portion is changed from a small displacement amount (small bending angle) to a large displacement amount (large bending angle).

In this manner, the displacement of both of the side portions of the recording medium with respect to the central portion can be reasonably increased, and the flexibility can be reasonably strengthened. Accordingly, a force to curl the recording medium can be resisted, and the curling of the recording medium can be suppressed and prevented.

In the recording apparatus, a position where the second deformation member is in contact with the recording medium may be a position within 15 mm from the contact position of the discharge roller on an upstream side in the transport direction of the recording medium in the transport direction.

A force inhibiting the transport of the recording medium is generated in the recording medium due to the deformation by the first deformation member and the second deformation member. However, the contact position of the second deformation member is disposed at the position within 15 mm on an upstream side from the position where the discharge roller is in contact with the recording medium. In other words, the distance between the second deformation member and the discharge roller in the transport path is short.

In this manner, even when the force inhibiting the transport is generated in the transported recording medium, the central portion on the tip end side abuts against the discharge roller and is transported to a downstream side of the transport path receiving the feeding force from the discharge roller immediately after the tip end side of the recording medium is bent by the second deformation member. As a result, a reduction in transport speed of the recording medium can be suppressed, and the possibility of jamming in the transport path caused by a reduction in transport speed of the recording medium and collision with the next or subsequent recording medium can be reduced.

In the recording apparatus, at least the second deformation member of the first bending member may be applied with a biasing force toward the transport path and may be retractable against the biasing force by the recording medium that is transported.

According to the recording apparatus, of the first deformation member and the second deformation member, at least the second deformation member is applied with the biasing force toward the transport path and is retractable against the biasing force by the transported recording medium. Accordingly, the second deformation member can be disposed to abut against both of the side portions of the transported recording medium on the tip end side with reliability and ease, and the bending of both of the side portions of the recording medium with respect to the central portion can be performed with ease.

In this specification, "applied with the biasing force" is used to mean not only a state where the biasing force is applied to the second deformation member by a biasing member such as a spring but also the second deformation member being applied with the biasing force by the weight of the second deformation member itself and, further, biasing methods are not limited to biasing by the biasing member and the weight thereof.

In the recording apparatus, a position where the first deformation member is in contact with the recording medium may be a position with a distance of 80 mm or less from the contact position of the discharge roller in the width direction.

According to the recording apparatus, the displacement can be made from a position closer to the central portion of the recording medium on the tip end side, and the flexibility of the recording medium can further be strengthened.

In the recording apparatus, a shortest distance between the contact position of the discharge roller and a position where the second deformation member is in contact with an outermost position of the recording medium in the width direction may be 120 mm or less.

According to the recording apparatus, the flexibility of the recording medium can be effectively strengthened in the transport direction of the recording medium and in the width direction crossing the transport direction.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The invention will be described with reference to the accompanying drawings, wherein like numbers reference like elements.

FIG. **1** is a side cross-sectional view showing a sheet transport path of a recording apparatus according to an embodiment of the invention.

FIG. **2** is a side cross-sectional view of main parts showing a discharge section and a mounting section of the recording apparatus according to the embodiment of the invention.

FIG. **3** is a perspective view of the main parts showing the discharge section and the mounting section of the recording apparatus according to the embodiment of the invention.

FIG. **4** is an enlarged perspective view of the main part showing the discharge section of the recording apparatus according to the embodiment of the invention.

FIG. **5** is a bottom view showing a relationship between a discharge roller and a first bending member in the discharge section of the recording apparatus according to the embodiment of the invention.

FIG. **6** is a cross-sectional view showing a state where a second deformation member and a recording medium abut against each other in a cross-section taken along line VI-VI of FIG. **2**.

FIG. **7** is a cross-sectional view showing a state where a first deformation member and the recording medium abut against each other in the cross-section taken along line VII-VII of FIG. **2**.

FIG. **8** is a cross-sectional view showing a state where a second bending member and the recording medium abut against each other in a cross-section taken along line VIII-VIII of FIG. **2**.

FIG. **9** is a cross-sectional view showing a state where a first biasing member and the recording medium abut against each other in a cross-section taken along line IX-IX of FIG. **2**.

FIG. **10** is a cross-sectional view showing a state where a second biasing member and the recording medium abut against each other in a cross-section taken along line X-X of FIG. **2**.

DESCRIPTION OF EXEMPLARY EMBODIMENTS

In an X-Y-Z coordinate system shown in each of the drawings, an X direction shows a length direction of a recording medium, a Y direction shows a width direction of the recording medium in a transport path in a recording apparatus, and a Z direction shows a device height direction.

Hereinafter, an overall configuration of a recording apparatus **10** according to an embodiment of the invention will be described with reference to FIG. **1**. One example of the recording apparatus **10** is a line type ink jet printer that is capable of high-speed and high-density printing. The recording apparatus **10** includes a feeding unit **12** that accommodates a recording medium P such as a sheet, a transport unit **14**, a belt transport unit **16**, a recording unit **18**, a Fd (face-down) discharge section **20** as a "discharge section," a Fd (face-down) mounting section **22** as a "mounting section," a reverse path section **24** as a "reverse transport mechanism," a Fu (face-up) discharge section **26**, and a Fu (face-up) mounting section **28**.

The feeding unit **12** is arranged in a lower portion of the recording apparatus **10**. The feeding unit **12** has a feeding tray **30** that accommodates the recording medium P, and a feed roller **32** that sends the recording medium P which is accommodated in the feeding tray **30** to a transport path **11**.

The recording medium P that is accommodated in the feeding tray **30** is fed to the transport unit **14** along the transport path **11** by the feed roller **32**. The transport unit **14** has a transport driving roller **34** and a transport driven roller **36**. The transport driving roller **34** is rotation-driven by a driving source (not shown). In the transport unit **14**, the recording medium P is pinched (nipped) between the transport driving roller **34** and the transport driven roller **36** and is transported to the belt transport unit **16** that is positioned on a downstream side of the transport path **11**.

The belt transport unit **16** has a first roller **38** that is positioned on an upstream side of the transport path **11**, a second roller **40** that is positioned on a downstream side, an endless belt **42** that is mounted on the first roller **38** and the second roller **40** in a rotationally movable manner, and a supporting body **44** that supports an upper side section **42***a* of the endless belt **42** between the first roller **38** and the second roller **40**.

The endless belt **42** is driven to be moved from a +X direction to a −X direction in the upper side section **42***a* by the first roller **38** or the second roller **40** driven by a driving source (not shown). Accordingly, the recording medium P that is transported from the transport unit **14** is further transported to a downstream side of the transport path **11** in the belt transport unit **16**.

The recording unit **18** has a line type recording head **48** and a head holder **46** that holds the line type recording head **48**. The recording unit **18** may be a serial type recording unit in which a recording head is disposed in a carriage reciprocating in a Y-axis direction. The recording head **48** is arranged to face the upper side section **42***a* of the endless belt **42** that is supported by the supporting body **44**. The recording head **48** discharges ink toward the recording medium P and performs recording when the recording medium P is transported in the upper side section **42***a* of the endless belt **42**. The recording medium P is transported to a downstream side of the transport path **11** by the belt transport unit **16** while the recording is performed.

Also, the "line type recording head" is a head used in a recording apparatus with a nozzle area that is formed in a direction crossing a transport direction of the recording medium P disposed to be capable of covering the entire crossing direction of the recording medium P and forming an image by fixing one of the head and the recording medium P and moving the other one of the head and the recording medium P. The crossing-direction nozzle area of the line head may not be capable of covering the entire crossing direction of the entire recording medium P to which the recording apparatus corresponds.

Also, a first branch section **50** is disposed on a downstream side of the transport path **11** in the belt transport unit **16**. The first branch section **50** is configured to be switchable between the transport path **11** that transports the recording medium P to the Fd discharge section **20** or the Fu discharge section **26** and a reverse path **52** of the reverse path section **24** that reverses a recording surface of the recording medium P and transports the recording medium P back to the recording unit **18**. The recording surface of the recording medium P that is switched to the reverse path **52** by the first branch section **50** and transported is reversed during a transport process in the reverse path **52**, and the recording medium P is transported back to the recording unit **18** in such a manner that the surface on the side opposite to the initial recording surface faces the recording head **48**.

A second branch section **54** is also disposed on a downstream side of the first branch section **50** along the transport path **11**. The second branch section **54** is configured to be capable of switching the transport direction of the recording medium P so that the recording medium P is transported toward the Fd discharge section **20** or the recording medium P is transported toward the Fu discharge section **26**.

The recording medium P that is transported toward the Fd discharge section **20** in the second branch section **54** is discharged from the Fd discharge section **20** and is mounted on the Fd mounting section **22**. In this case, the recording surface of the recording medium P is mounted to face the Fd mounting section **22**. Also, the recording medium P that is transported toward the Fu discharge section **26** in the second branch section **54** is discharged from the Fu discharge section **26** and is mounted on the Fu mounting section **28**. In this case,

the recording surface of the recording medium P is mounted to be directed to the side opposite to the Fu mounting section **28**.

First Embodiment

Next, structures of the Fd discharge section **20** as the "discharge section," the Fd mounting section **22** as the "mounting section," and the like of the recording apparatus according to the first embodiment will be described in order with reference to FIGS. **2** to **5**.

Discharge Section

The Fd discharge section **20** has a plurality of discharge rollers **56**, and first bending members **58** are disposed on a further upstream side of the transport direction than nip positions **70** (described later) of the discharge rollers **56** in the transport path **11**. In this embodiment, the first bending member **58** has a first deformation member **60** and a second deformation member **62**. The first bending member **58** can also be configured to have only the first deformation member **60**.

The plurality of discharge rollers **56** have discharge driving rollers **64** and discharge driven rollers **66** that form pairs.

A plurality of the discharge driving rollers **64** are disposed in a driving shaft **68** at predetermined intervals. The discharge driving rollers **64** are rotation-driven by the driving shaft **68** that is driven by a driving source (not shown). Also, the discharge driving rollers **64** are arranged at positions corresponding to a central portion of the recording medium P in the direction crossing the transport direction, that is, in the width direction (Y-axis direction in FIG. **5**) of the recording medium P which is transported on a transport surface of the transport path **11**.

Also, the discharge driven rollers **66** are configured as toothed rollers that are in point contact with the recording medium P, and are biased toward the discharge driving rollers **64**. Further, the discharge driving rollers **64** and the discharge driven rollers **66** are in contact with the recording medium P at the nip positions **70** (refer to FIG. **5**) and apply a feeding force to the recording medium P. In this specification, the "nip position" may be referred to as a "contact position" of the discharge roller **56** as a position where the discharge roller **56** is in contact with the recording medium P to apply the feeding force.

First Bending Member

In this embodiment, the first bending member **58** is a rigid member.

Herein, the "rigid member" is used to mean a member with a property contrary to "flexibility." However, the property contrary to "flexibility" does not strictly mean that the member is not bendable at all. Instead, in this specification, the "rigid member" means a member whose original shape is substantially maintained.

The first bending member **58** is a rigid member, and thus the first bending member **58** can bend the recording medium P without being bent when abutting against the recording medium P. Also, the first bending member **58** is not bent when bending the recording medium P, and thus can resist a reaction force against the bending which is generated in the recording medium P when the recording medium P is bent and can maintain a bending shape thereof. Also, the recording medium P can be sent downstream in a bent state, and thus flexibility of the recording medium P can be strengthened even in a state where the recording medium P is sent and separated from the nip positions **70** of the discharge rollers **56**. Accordingly, curling of a tip end side of the recording medium P on the axis of the width direction crossing the transport direction can be suppressed when the recording medium P is separated from the discharge rollers **56**.

In particular, the first bending member **58** transfers the recording medium P to a second bending member (described later) in a state where the recording medium P is bent, and thus it is necessary to bend the recording medium P as strongly as possible. If the bending is insufficient, a transport error may be caused during the transfer or the recording medium P may not be mounted appropriately on the mounting section **22** with the second bending member **74** not functioning as desired. Accordingly, it is preferable that a rigid member be used as the first bending member **58** so that the bending is somewhat strong.

Next, a structure of the first bending member **58** of this embodiment will be described in detail.

The first bending member **58** displaces both side portions Ps with respect to a central portion Pc of the recording medium P in the width direction (Y-axis direction in FIG. **5**) of the recording medium P at a position on a further upstream side in the transport direction (X-axis direction in FIG. **5**) than the contact positions (nip positions) **70** of the Fd discharge section **20** that apply the feeding force to the recording medium P, and the recording medium P is bent in such a manner that the recording surface is directed inside.

The first deformation member **60** and the second deformation member **62** of the first bending member **58** are disposed in a frame **72** (refer to FIGS. **4** and **5**) that constitutes one of components of the Fd discharge section **20** and the transport path **11**. The first deformation member **60** is arranged in such a manner that a position **13** in contact with the recording medium P is a position of a distance L**1** from the nip positions **70** of the discharge rollers **56** on an upstream side (−X direction) of the transport path **11** in the transport direction (X-axis direction in FIG. **5**).

In this embodiment, it is preferable that the distance L**1** be 15 mm or less. Further preferably, the distance L**1** is 3 mm to 6 mm.

Also, the first deformation member **60** is arranged in such a manner that the contact position **13** is a position of a distance L**2** from the endmost nip position **70** outside an area of the nip positions **70** of the discharge rollers **56** in the width direction (Y-axis direction in FIG. **5**) crossing the transport direction (X-axis direction in FIG. **5**).

In this embodiment, it is preferable that the distance L**2** be 80 mm or less considering damage to the recording medium P and biasing of the recording medium P. More preferably, the distance L**2** is 5 mm to 70 mm. Even more preferably, the distance L**2** is 15 mm to 70 mm. In this embodiment, the distance L**2** is set to 20 mm.

Also, the first deformation member **60** is configured as a toothed roller **17** as shown in FIG. **4**. The toothed roller **17** is held by a holder **19** as a rigid member. In this embodiment, the holder **19** is mounted in such a manner that a free end on a downstream side can swing in an up-and-down direction with respect to the frame **72** with an upstream side of the transport path **11** as a fulcrum.

The free end of the holder **19** is applied with a biasing force toward the transport surface of the transport path **11**, and the first deformation member **60** is retractable against the biasing force by the recording medium P which is transported. In this embodiment, the first deformation member **60** is biased by the weight thereof in a −Z direction in FIG. **4**, that is, to a transport surface side of the transport path **11**. It is a matter of course that the biasing may be performed not by the weight thereof but by a biasing member such as a spring.

A swing stop point of the holder **19** is a position where the swinging stops with the free end of the holder **19** being in contact with the frame **72**.

The second deformation member **62** is arranged in such a manner that a position **15** in contact with the recording medium P is a position of a distance L**3** from the nip positions **70** on an upstream side (−X direction) of the transport path **11** from the nip positions **70** of the discharge rollers **56** in the transport direction (X-axis direction in FIG. **5**). Also, the contact position **15** of the second deformation member **62** is arranged in such a manner as to be a position on a further upstream side than the contact position **13** of the first deformation member **60** in the transport path **11**.

In this embodiment, it is preferable that the distance L**3** be 15 mm or less considering an angle at which the recording medium P is bent, damage to the recording medium P, and the like. More preferably, the distance L**3** is 3 mm to 12 mm. In this embodiment, the distance L**3** is set to 8 mm.

Also, the second deformation member **62** is arranged in such a manner that the contact position **15** is a position of a distance L**4** from the endmost nip position **70** outside the area of the nip positions **70** of the discharge rollers **56** in the width direction (Y-axis direction in FIG. **5**) crossing the transport direction (X-axis direction in FIG. **5**).

In this embodiment, it is preferable that the distance L**4** be 120 mm or less considering the angle at which the recording medium P is bent, damage to the recording medium P, and the like. More preferably, the distance L**4** is 20 mm to 100 mm. In this embodiment, the distance L**4** is set to 80 mm.

Also, the second deformation member **62** is arranged on an outer side than the first deformation member **60** in the width direction (Y-axis direction in FIG. **5**) crossing the transport direction.

Also, the second deformation member **62** is configured as a toothed roller **21** as shown in FIG. **4**. The toothed roller **21** is held by a holder **23** as a rigid member. In this embodiment, the holder **23** is mounted in such a manner that a free end on a downstream side can swing in an up-and-down direction with respect to the frame **72** with an upstream side of the transport path **11** as a fulcrum.

The free end of the holder **23** is applied with the biasing force toward the transport surface of the transport path **11**, and the second deformation member **62** is retractable against the biasing force by the recording medium P which is transported. In this embodiment, the second deformation member **62** is biased by the weight thereof in the −Z direction in FIG. **4**, that is, to the transport surface side of the transport path **11**. It is a matter of course that the biasing may be performed not by the weight thereof but by a biasing member such as a spring.

A swing stop point of the holder **23** is a position where the swinging stops with the free end of the holder **23** being in contact with the frame **72**.

Second Bending Member

On a further downstream side of the transport direction than the contact positions (nip positions) **70** of the Fd discharge section **20** where the feeding force is applied to the recording medium P, the second bending member **74** is disposed to be in contact with the recording medium P and maintain the bending shape of the recording medium P which is bent by the first bending member **58** as it is.

In this specification, the meaning of "maintain the shape as it is" is not limited to completely maintaining the shape of the recording medium P bent by the first bending member **58** as it is. Instead, in a case where the bending shape is a U-shaped curl, the bending angle, the bending amount, and the like are allowed to be changed or, in a case where the bending shape is a wavy shape (cockling), wavy points, the number of waves, and the like are allowed to be changed. In other words, the meaning includes a change insofar as a significance of the shape of the recording medium P bent by the first bending member **58** is not lost.

Specifically, the second bending member **74** is disposed on a downstream side of the nip positions (contact positions) **70** of the Fd discharge section **20**, that is, on a surface (surface on a side facing the Fd mounting section **22** which will be described later) **72***a* extending along an up-and-down direction (Z-axis direction in FIG. **4**) which crosses the recording surface of the recording medium P sent from the Fd discharge section **20** in the frame **72**.

The second bending member **74** is configured as a thin plate-shaped member that extends along the Z-axis direction in FIG. **4**, and a base end section **74***a* is mounted on the surface **72***a* of the frame **72** on the side facing the Fd mounting section **22**. Also, a tip end section **74***b* of the second bending member **74** is configured as a free end.

It is preferable that the shortest distance between the position of the second bending member **74** that is in contact with the recording medium P and the position of the first bending member **58** that is in contact with the recording medium P be 100 mm or less and, more preferably, 5 mm to 50 mm. Within this range, transmission of the shape of the biased recording medium P can be performed appropriately. Also, it is preferable that the distance between the position of the second bending member **74** that is in contact with the recording medium P and the position of the first bending member **58** that is in contact with the recording medium P be shorter than the length of the recording medium P in the transport direction (may not correspond to every type of recording medium).

In this manner, the transported recording medium P is not in a state of being out of contact with both of the first bending member **58** and the second bending member **74**. Instead, the recording medium P is sent in a state of being in contact with one or both of the first bending member **58** and the second bending member **74**. Accordingly, the biasing with which the bent state of the recording medium P is achieved is not released, which is preferable.

Also, the second bending member **74** has mobility. To "have mobility" means that the second bending member **74** is designed to be capable of moving in contact with the recording medium P, examples of which include rotating with a rotating shaft as a fulcrum, sliding about a moving shaft, and the second bending member **74** itself being bent and deformed. In other words, the "mobility" means that the second bending member **74** is designed in such a manner as to move while resisting a pressing force in a state of abutting against the transported recording medium P, receiving the pressing force resulting from the abutting from the recording medium P.

Again, the mobility may be obtained in abutting against the recording medium P. For example, a part of the second bending member **74** may be flexible and the second bending member **74** may be rotational. It is further preferable that at least a part of the member have flexibility and be rotational.

It is preferable that a flexible member be used as the second bending member **74** because this allows design at a low cost. Examples of the flexible member include rubber, sponge, and plastic.

Even with a structure in which a rigid body and a rotating body are combined with each other, a leading edge of the recording medium P can enter initially and be transported by pushing the second bending member **74**, and the recording medium P may be pressed with a force of the weight with the progress even when the second bending member **74** is a rigid

member. An element with a condition that has little load during the entering of the leading edge of the recording medium P and continues applying a downward force during the transport to press the curling may be used. For example, if the center of gravity is present in the vicinity of a central part of the second bending member **74** and returning to original is made by rotation using the weight thereof, downward bending is performed when the leading edge of the recording medium P is entered and entering to the side opposite to the center of rotation across the center of gravity is made so that addition of the recording medium P during the entering is relatively small. During the transport, pressing is possible if the curl is overcome by the weight of the rigid body itself. What is formed of a material such as polyethylene terephthalate (PET) is likely to satisfy this element and can be used at a low cost.

In this embodiment, the second bending member **74** is formed of a resin such as PET, a rubber material, and the like. Accordingly, in the second bending member **74**, the tip end section **74***b* can be bent and deformed with respect to the base end section **74***a* when an external force is applied to the tip end section **74***b*.

When the second bending member **74** holds the recording medium P, the contact position **25** (FIG. **8**) on the recording medium P is positioned on an outer side of the recording medium P in the width direction with respect to the contact position (nip position) **70** of the discharge roller **56** where the feeding force is applied to the recording medium P and is positioned (may be the same position) on an inner side with respect to the contact position **13** when the first bending member **58** bends the recording medium P, and is positioned on a further downstream side than the contact position (nip position) **70** of the discharge roller **56** in the transport direction of the recording medium P.

Mounting Section

Also, the Fd mounting section **22** where the recording medium P that is discharged from the Fd discharge section **20** is mounted is disposed on a downstream side of the Fd discharge section **20** along the transport path. The Fd mounting section **22** has a mounting surface **76** where the recording medium P is mounted. The mounting surface **76** extends in the +X direction in the X-axis direction in FIG. **2**, and extends obliquely in a +Z direction in the Z-axis direction. The angle of inclination of the mounting surface **76** is set to be substantially parallel with the transport direction (refer to FIG. **2**) of the recording medium P that is discharged from the discharge rollers **56**.

Also, the Fd mounting section **22** has a convex-shaped section **78** that projects in the +Z direction in a central portion of the mounting surface **76** in the width direction (Y-axis direction) crossing the transport direction in FIG. **3**. In other words, the convex-shaped section **78** is disposed in the central portion of the Fd mounting section **22** in the width direction of the recording medium P.

The convex-shaped section **78** corresponds to the shape of the recording medium P that is sent from the discharge rollers **56** and is bent by the first bending member **58**.

In other words, the convex-shaped section **78** extends in the X-axis direction on the mounting surface **76**. Also, in this embodiment, the length of extension of the convex-shaped section **78** along the transport path **11** is set to be longer than the length of the recording medium P discharged by the discharge rollers **56** in the transport direction. In this embodiment, the length is set to be longer than the length of an A3 size sheet so as to correspond to a certain sheet, for example, the A3 size sheet.

First Biasing Member and Second Biasing Member

Also, a first biasing member **80** and a second biasing member **82** are disposed in the Fd mounting section **22**. A structure in which only the first biasing member **80** is disposed may be used.

The first biasing member **80** is rotatably disposed in a support shaft **84** that extends in the width direction (Y-axis direction) crossing the transport direction in the mounting section **22**. Although not shown, the support shaft **84** is mounted on a frame of the recording apparatus **10**. Also, the support shaft **84** is disposed on an upper side in the Z-axis direction than a height position of the nip position **70** of the discharge roller **56**, that is, in the +Z direction.

Also, a pair of the first biasing members **80** are arranged with an interval in the width direction (Y-axis direction, refer to FIG. **9**) crossing the transport direction, and a position **27** where the first biasing member **80** is in contact with the recording medium P is arranged on an outer side than the contact position **25** of the second bending member **74**. Further, the first biasing member **80** is arranged on a further downstream side than the second bending member **74** in the transport direction (refer to FIGS. **1** and **2**).

At least a part of the first biasing member **80** has mobility. The mobility means that the first biasing member **80** may be configured to be capable of moving about a rotating shaft fulcrum or the first biasing member **80** may be configured to be capable of moving by sliding in a moving shaft. It is preferable that at least a part be configured as a flexible member because design at a low cost is possible. In a case where the first biasing member **80** is a rigid member capable of moving about the rotating shaft fulcrum or the first biasing member **80** is configured to be capable of moving by sliding in the moving shaft, the first biasing member **80** is disposed in a portion that can be touched by a user, but it is possible to prevent accidental damage to the first biasing member **80** caused by the user.

As a specific example, a tip end section **80***a* of the first biasing member **80** that abuts against the mounting surface **76** is configured as a thin plate member of a resin such as PET, a rubber material, and the like. Accordingly, when an external force is applied to the tip end section **80***a*, the tip end section **80***a* of the first biasing member **80** can be bent and deformed.

In this manner, the first biasing member **80** is in a state of sagging from the support shaft **84** due to the weight thereof, as shown in FIGS. **2** and **3**, in a case where no external force is applied to the first biasing member **80**. In this case, the tip end section **80***a* of the first biasing member **80** abuts against the mounting surface **76** to be in a bent state. Also, the support shaft **84** is inserted into a base end section **80***b* of the first biasing member **80**. In this manner, the first biasing member **80** is rotatable with the support shaft **84** as a rotation fulcrum.

Further, a guiding unit **80***c* is disposed in the base end section **80***b* of the first biasing member **80**. The guiding unit **80***c* is disposed in such a manner as to face a transport direction upstream side in the base end section **80***b*. The guiding unit **80***c* guides a tip end side Pf of the recording medium P from a base end toward a tip end section **80***a* side when the tip end side Pf of the recording medium P abuts against the guiding unit **80***c* (refer to FIG. **2**).

The second biasing member **82** is rotatably disposed in a support shaft **86** that extends in the width direction crossing the transport direction, that is, in the Y-axis direction in the mounting section **22**. Although not shown, the support shaft **86** is mounted on the recording apparatus **10**. Also, the support shaft **86** is disposed on an upper side than the support shaft **84** in the Z-axis direction, that is, in the +Z direction.

Also, a pair of the second biasing members **82** are arranged with an interval in the width direction crossing the transport direction, that is, in the Y-axis direction (refer to FIG. **10**), and, a position **29** where the second biasing member **82** is in contact with the recording medium P is arranged on an outer side than the contact position **27** of the first bending member **80**.

The contact positions **27** of the pair of first biasing members **80** may be arranged on an outer side than the contact positions **29** of the pair of second biasing members **82**. In the "outer side" arrangement, in a case where the recording medium P is curled along the transport direction (so-called vertical curl), curling may be initiated on the tip end side if the length of the recording medium P in the transport direction is long even when the recording medium P is pressed by the first biasing member **80**. However, it is preferable that the second biasing member **82** be arranged on an inner side than the first biasing member **80**. It is preferable that the first biasing member **80** be arranged as close as possible to both end sides of the recording medium P so as to strongly suppress the curling of the recording medium P and the second biasing member **82** be positioned on an inner side than the first biasing member **80** so as to correspond to many types of recording media.

Further, the second biasing member **82** is arranged on a further downstream side than the first biasing member **80** in the transport path (refer to FIGS. **1** and **2**).

It is preferable that the second biasing member **82** have mobility. The mobility means that the second biasing member **82** may be configured to be capable of moving about a rotating shaft fulcrum or the second biasing member **82** may be configured to be capable of moving by sliding in a moving shaft. It is preferable that at least a part be configured as a flexible member because design at a low cost is possible. In a case where the second biasing member **82** is a rigid member capable of moving about a rotating shaft fulcrum or the second biasing member **82** is configured to be capable of moving by sliding in a moving shaft, the second biasing member **82** is disposed in a portion that can be touched by a user, but it is possible to prevent accidental damage to the second biasing member **82** caused by the user.

As a specific example, a tip end section **82***a* of the second biasing member **82** that abuts against the mounting surface **76** is configured as a thin plate member of a resin such as PET, a rubber material, and the like. Accordingly, when an external force is applied to the tip end section **82***a*, the tip end section **82***a* of the second biasing member **82** can be bent and deformed.

In this manner, the second biasing member **82** is in a state of sagging from the support shaft **86** due to the weight thereof, as shown in FIGS. **2** and **3**, in a case where no external force is applied to the second biasing member **82**. In this case, the tip end section **82***a* of the second biasing member **82** abuts against the mounting surface **76** to be in a bent state. Also, the support shaft **86** is inserted into a base end section **82***b* of the second biasing member **82**. In this manner, the second biasing member **82** is rotatable with the support shaft **86** as a rotation fulcrum.

Description of Change in State of Transported Recording Medium

Next, a change in state of the recording medium P during the transport process will be described with reference to FIGS. **6** to **10**.

The recording medium P is transported toward the Fd discharge section **20** through the transport path **11** after recording is performed by the recording unit **18**. In this case, the recording medium P abuts against the second deformation member **62**, the first deformation member **60**, and the discharge roller **56** in order from an upstream side of the transport path **11** in the Fd discharge section **20**.

Referring to FIG. **6**, the tip end side Pf of the recording medium P that is transported from the recording unit **18** along the transport path **11** abuts against the second deformation member **62** in both side portions (end sections) Ps in the width direction (Y-axis direction in FIG. **6**) of the recording medium P crossing the transport direction. Accordingly, both of the side portions Ps are biased to a recording surface Pr side by the second deformation member **62**. As a result, both of the side portions Ps are displaced, that is, deformed at a bending amount (bending angle) θ1 with respect to the central portion Pc of the recording medium P in the width direction (Y-axis direction in FIG. **6**).

Also, in this embodiment, the second deformation member **62** is biased to a facing transport path **11** side due to the weight thereof. Accordingly, the second deformation member **62** rotates between the frame **72** and the transport path **11** in response to the rigidity of the deformed recording medium P. In this manner, the second deformation member **62** can self-regulate the amount of deformation, that is, the bending amount (bending angle) θ1 of both of the side portions Ps of the recording medium P with respect to the central portion Pc.

Next, the recording medium P is further transported to a downstream side along the transport path **11** after both of the side portions Ps are deformed by the second deformation member **62**, and both of the side portions Ps abut against the first deformation member **60** which is mounted on the frame **72** (refer to FIG. **7**). In this embodiment, a lower end position of the first deformation member **60** in the Z-axis direction in FIG. **7** is positioned on a further +Z direction side than a lower end position of the second deformation member **62**. In other words, the lower end position of the first deformation member **60** is positioned above the lower end position of the second deformation member **62**.

However, the first deformation member **60** is arranged on an inner side than the second deformation member **62** in the width direction crossing the transport direction, that is, at a position closer to the nip position **70** of the discharge roller **56**. In this manner, both of the side portions Ps of the recording medium P can be displaced, that is, deformed with respect to the central portion Pc at a bending amount (bending angle) θ2 which is larger than the bending amount (bending angle) θ1.

Accordingly, the amount of deformation, that is, the bending amount of both of the side portions Ps can be gradually increased from the bending amount θ1 and then to the bending amount θ2 from a flat state along the transport surface of the transport path with respect to the central portion Pc of the recording medium P. As a result, the amount of deformation of both of the side portions Ps of the recording medium P is increased, and thus flexibility of the recording medium P can be strengthened.

Also, the displacement of both of the side portions Ps with respect to the central portion Pc of the recording medium P can be divided into a plurality of times. In this manner, both of the side portions Ps can be deformed reasonably with respect to the central portion Pc. Accordingly, a force inhibiting the transport of the recording medium P in the transport direction can be reduced or suppressed. As a result, jamming of the recording medium P in the transport path can be suppressed or prevented.

Also, the second deformation member **62** is disposed at a position within 15 mm (L**3** of FIG. **5**) on an upstream side of the transport path **11** from the nip position **70** of the discharge roller **56** with respect to the recording medium P, and thus the distance between the second deformation member **62** and the

discharge roller **56** in the transport path **11** is short. In this manner, even when a force inhibiting the transport of the recording medium P is generated, the central portion Pc on the tip end side Pf abuts against the discharge roller **56**, is nipped, and is transported to a downstream side of the transport path **11** immediately after the tip end side Pf of the recording medium P is deformed by the second deformation member **62**. As a result, a reduction in transport speed of the recording medium P can be suppressed, and the possibility of jamming in the transport path **11** caused by a reduction in transport speed of the recording medium P and collision with the next or subsequent recording medium P can be reduced.

Also, when the first deformation member **60** and the second deformation member **62** abut against the recording medium P, the first deformation member **60** and the second deformation member **62** are not significantly bent since the first deformation member **60** and the second deformation member **62** are configured as rigid members, and can deform, that is, bend the recording medium P at a bending amount which is set. Also, the rigid members can also resist the reaction force of the recording medium P to return from the bent state to the original flat state, and thus the bending shape of the recording medium P can be maintained.

Further, the recording medium P is further transported to a downstream side along the transport path **11** and the central portion Pc is pinched by the discharge driving roller **64** and the discharge driven roller **66** after both of the side portions Ps on the tip end side Pf are deformed by the first deformation member **60** (refer to FIG. **7**). The two-dot chain line in FIG. **7** shows a deformed state of the tip end side Pf. The recording medium P is sent from the nip positions **70** to a transport direction downstream side by the discharge rollers **56**. In this case, the central portion Pc of the recording medium P is nipped by the nip positions **70** of the discharge rollers **56** (refer to FIG. **5**).

Accordingly, a curved bent portion Pa (refer to FIGS. **5** and **7**) of the recording medium P that extends to a transport direction downstream side from the central portion Pc on the tip end side Pf and extends to both of the side portions Ps via the first deformation member **60** and the second deformation member **62** is formed. Specifically, when the recording medium P is viewed from a recording surface Pr of the recording medium P, a substantially triangularly deformed portion Pb (refer to FIGS. **5** and **7**) is formed on the tip end side Pf of the recording medium P in the transport direction. Accordingly, the flexibility of the recording medium P can be strengthened along the bent portion Pa of the recording medium P. Accordingly, the flexibility of the recording medium P can be strengthened in the transport direction (X-axis direction in FIG. **5**) and in the width direction (Y-axis direction in FIG. **5**) crossing the transport direction by deforming the recording medium P along the bent portion Pa.

Specifically, the triangularly deformed portion Pb of the recording medium P is deformed to the recording surface Pr side. In other words, the first bending member **58** can bend both of the side portions Ps of the recording medium P on the tip end side Pf in the transport direction so that the recording surface Pr is inside the central portion Pc on the tip end side Pf. Accordingly, the flexibility of the recording medium P can be strengthened in the transport direction (X-axis direction in FIG. **5**) and the direction crossing the transport direction (Y-axis direction in FIG. **5**), and thus a force to curl the recording medium P to the side opposite to the recording surface Pr can be resisted.

As a result, curling of both of the side portions Ps of the recording medium P along the transport direction (X-axis direction in FIG. **5**) with the recording surface Pr outside and curling of the tip end side Pf of the recording medium P sent from the discharge rollers **56** with the width direction (Y-axis direction in FIG. **5**) crossing the transport direction as an axis can be suppressed or prevented.

Next, as shown in FIG. **8**, the tip end side Pf of the recording medium P abuts against the second bending member **74** when the recording medium P is sent downstream from the nip positions **70** by the discharge rollers **56**. In this case, since having mobility, the second bending member **74** is pressed to the tip end side Pf of the recording medium P and is lifted in the +Z direction. In this manner, the tip end section **74***b* of the second bending member **74** is bent and is in surface contact following the surface on the side opposite to the recording surface Pr by following the bending shape of the recording medium P which is bent by the first bending member **58**.

Accordingly, a holding force (refer to the arrow in FIG. **8**) is generated between the tip end section **74***b* of the second bending member **74** and the recording medium P. The holding force acts in a direction inhibiting the returning of the bent recording medium P to the original flat state. Further, the tip end section **74***b* of the second bending member **74** is bent so that the second bending member **74** biases the recording medium P from the direction opposite to the recording surface Pr toward the recording surface Pr.

The holding force and the biasing force inhibit the returning of the recording medium P from the bent state to the original flat state or the deformation of the recording medium P to the side opposite to the recording surface Pr. As a result, the second bending member **74** can maintain the bending shape of the recording medium P deformed, that is, bent by the first bending member **58** as it is.

Also, the second bending member **74** is disposed to be positioned on an inner side than the contact position **13** of the first bending member **58** on both sides of the nip position **70** of the discharge roller **56** in the width direction crossing the transport direction, that is, the Y-axis direction in FIG. **8**. Accordingly, the second bending member **74** abuts in such a manner as to pinch the bent portion of the recording medium P from an outer side in the Y-axis direction.

In this manner, the second bending member **74** can suppress or prevent the returning of the bending shape of the recording medium P to a flat state. As a result, the second bending member **74** can suppress or prevent the curling of the recording medium P to the side opposite to the side bent by the first bending member **58**.

Also, when the recording medium P is sent from the discharge rollers **56**, an effect of restriction (nip) in the Z-axis direction (FIG. **8**) with respect to the central portion Pc by the group of the plurality of discharge rollers **56** gradually decreases. As a result, the biasing force of the second bending member **74** comes into play as a tip end section of the recording medium P is moved from the nip positions **70** of the discharge rollers **56** to the transport direction downstream side to be separated, and the central portion Pc of the recording medium P is also gradually deformed, that is, bent from the flat state with the recording surface Pr inside.

Next, when the tip end side Pf of the recording medium P is further sent from the second bending member **74** to the transport direction downstream side as shown in FIG. **9**, the recording medium P abuts against the first biasing member **80**. In this case, as shown in FIG. **2**, the first biasing member **80** is in a sagging state due to the weight thereof, and the tip end section **80***a* is in a bent state with respect to the mounting surface **76**. When the recording medium P is transported from the second bending member **74**, the tip end side Pf of the recording medium P abuts against the guiding unit **80***c* (refer to FIG. **2**) first.

Then, the tip end side Pf of the recording medium P is guided toward a tip end section **80***a* side by the guiding unit **80***c*. In this case, the tip end side Pf of the recording medium P acts in a direction in which the guiding unit **80***c* is lifted in the +Z direction in FIG. **2**, and this causes the first biasing member **80** to rotate about the support shaft **84**. In other words, the first biasing member **80** rotates to the transport direction downstream side with the support shaft **84** as a fulcrum. In this manner, the first biasing member **80** does not inhibit discharge of the recording medium P toward the mounting surface **76**.

Further, when the tip end side Pf of the recording medium P abuts against the tip end section **80***a*, the tip end section **80***a* biases the recording medium P from a direction opposite to the recording surface Pr toward the recording surface Pr, that is, to a mounting surface **76** side due to the weight of the first biasing member **80** itself. In this manner, bending occurs in the tip end section **80***a* and surface contact is made following the surface on the side opposite to the recording surface Pr by following the bending shape of the recording medium P which is bent by the first bending member **58**.

Accordingly, a holding force is generated between the tip end section **80***a* of the first biasing member **80** and the recording medium P. The holding force acts in a direction inhibiting the returning of the bent recording medium P to the original flat state. The holding force and the biasing force toward the mounting surface **76** side cause the first biasing member **80** to inhibit the returning of the recording medium P from the bent state to the original flat state or the deformation of the recording medium P to the side opposite to the recording surface Pr.

Also, when the recording medium P is sent to the transport direction downstream side (refer to FIGS. **2** and **9**) while abutting against the first biasing member **80**, the central portion Pc of the recording medium P on the tip end side Pf is transported to the transport direction downstream side while abutting the convex-shaped section **78** of the mounting section **22** since the recording medium P is biased to the mounting surface **76** side by the first biasing member **80**.

Accordingly, a frictional force is generated between the tip end side Pf of the recording medium P and the convex-shaped section **78**. The frictional force acts in the direction opposite to the transport direction, that is, from the transport direction upstream side toward the downstream side to press the tip end side Pf of the recording medium P to the convex-shaped section **78**, and thus the curling of the tip end side Pf of the recording medium P to the side opposite to the convex-shaped section **78**, that is, the side opposite to the recording surface Pr can be suppressed.

Next, when the recording medium P is further sent from the first biasing member **80** to the transport direction downstream side, the recording medium P abuts against the second biasing member **82**. In this case, as shown in FIG. **2**, the second biasing member **82** is also in a sagging state due to the weight thereof as is the case with the first biasing member **80**, and the tip end section **82***a* is in a bent state with respect to the mounting surface **76**. When the recording medium P is transported from the first biasing member **80**, the tip end of the recording medium P abuts against the tip end section **82***a* (refer to FIG. **2**).

In this case, the tip end section **82***a* of the second biasing member **82** is lifted in the +Z direction in FIG. **2** by the tip end side Pf of the recording medium P. In other words, the second biasing member **82** rotates to the transport direction downstream side with the support shaft **86** as a fulcrum. In this manner, the second biasing member **82** does not inhibit the transport of the recording medium P toward the mounting surface **76**.

Also, the tip end section **82***a* biases the recording medium P from the direction opposite to the recording surface Pr toward the recording surface Pr, that is, to the mounting surface **76** side due to the weight of the second biasing member **82** itself. In this manner, bending occurs in the tip end section **82***a* and surface contact is made following the surface on the side opposite to the recording surface Pr by following the bending shape of the recording medium P which is bent by the first bending member **58**.

Accordingly, a holding force is generated between the tip end section **82***a* of the second biasing member **82** and the recording medium P. The holding force acts in a direction inhibiting the returning of the bent recording medium P to the original flat state. The holding force and the biasing force toward the mounting surface **76** side cause the second biasing member **82** to inhibit the returning of the recording medium P from the bent state to the original flat state or the deformation of the recording medium P to the side opposite to the recording surface Pr.

When a rear end side Pe (refer to FIG. **10**) of the recording medium P passes through the nip positions **70** of the discharge rollers **56**, the recording medium P is mounted on the mounting surface **76** of the mounting section **22** in a biased state (refer to FIG. **10**) due to the biasing force caused by the weight of the first biasing member **80** and the second biasing member **82** themselves.

Also, the recording medium P that is mounted on the mounting section **22** is mounted while maintaining the bending shape with the recording surface Pr inside as shown in FIG. **10**. In this case, the first biasing member **80** biases the rear end side Pe of the recording medium P from the side opposite to the recording surface Pr toward the mounting surface **76**. Further, the first biasing member **80** is bent following the bending shape of the recording medium P, and an inner side portion of the tip end section **80***a* of the first biasing member **80** regulates a movement thereof for displacement in the direction (Y-axis direction in FIG. **10**) crossing the transport direction so that the recording medium P is returned from the bending shape to the flat state.

Also, the second biasing member **82** biases the tip end side Pf of the recording medium P from the side opposite to the recording surface Pr toward the mounting surface **76**. Further, the second biasing member **82** is bent following the bending shape of the recording medium P, and an outer side portion of the tip end section **82***a* of the second biasing member **82** regulates a movement thereof so that the recording medium P is curled from the tip end side Pf toward the side opposite to the recording surface Pr.

Also, the convex-shaped section **78** also regulates the displacement of the central portion Pc of the recording medium P in the Z-axis direction of FIG. **10** with respect to the movement of the recording medium P to return from the bent state to the flat state, and thus the bent state of the recording medium P is maintained.

As a result, the bending shape of the recording medium P that is mounted on the mounting section **22** is maintained by the first biasing member **80**, the second biasing member **82**, and the convex-shaped section **78**. Further, the first biasing member **80** and the second biasing member **82** bias the recording medium P with respect to the mounting surface **76** in the mounting section **22**, and can suppress or prevent rising of the recording medium P from the mounting surface **76**.

Accordingly, even when a plurality of sheets of the recording medium P are transported in the mounting section **22**, the recording medium P can be stacked in a bent state. As a result, the recording medium P can be mounted on the mounting section **22** in an appropriate state.

Modification Example of First Embodiment

(1) In this embodiment, the first deformation member **60** and the second deformation member **62** are configured to be capable of swinging with respect to the frame **72**. However, at least one of the first deformation member **60** and the second deformation member **62** may be configured to be fixed to the frame **72** or both thereof may be configured to be fixed thereto.

(2) In this embodiment, the first deformation member **60** and the second deformation member **62** are configured to be biased to the transport path due to the weight thereof. However, another biasing means such as a spring, hydraulic pressure, and pneumatic pressure may be used, instead of the weight thereof or in addition to the weight thereof, as means for biasing at least one of the first deformation member **60** and the second deformation member **62**.

(3) In this embodiment, at least one of the first biasing member **80** and the second biasing member **82** is configured to rotate with respect to the support shafts **84** and **86**. Instead, at least one of the first biasing member **80** and the second biasing member **82** may be configured to be fixed to the support shafts **84** and **86**. In this case, the degree of mobility of the first biasing member **80** and the second biasing member **82** is appropriately adjusted so that a function as the biasing member is ensured.

(4) In this embodiment, the first bending member **58**, the second bending member **74**, the convex-shaped section **78**, the first biasing member **80**, and the second biasing member **82** are configured to be disposed in the Fd discharge section **20**. However, some or all of the first bending member **58**, the second bending member **74**, the convex-shaped section **78**, the first biasing member **80**, and the second biasing member **82** may be configured to be disposed in the Fu discharge section **26** and the Fu mounting section **28**.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the recording apparatus **10** according to this embodiment includes the recording unit **18** that performs recording on the recording surface Pr of the recording medium P, the discharge section **20** that discharges the recording medium P which is transported from the recording unit **18** along the transport path **11**, and the first bending member **58** that is in contact with the recording medium P passing through the recording unit **18** in the transport path **11** and transported toward the discharge section **20** to bend the recording medium P. The first bending member **58** displaces both of the side portions Ps of the recording medium P in the width direction with respect to the central portion Pc of the recording medium P in the width direction of the recording medium P at a position on a further upstream side in the transport direction than the contact positions (nip positions) **70** of the discharge section **20** that apply the feeding force to the recording medium P, and the recording medium P is bent in such a manner that the recording surface Pr is directed inside.

According to the above-described configuration, the first bending member **58** displaces both of the side portions Ps of the transported recording medium P with respect to the central portion Pc at a position on a further upstream side than the contact positions **70** of the discharge section **20**, and bends the recording medium P in such a manner that the recording surface Pr is directed inside. In this manner, the transported recording medium P is bent by the first bending member **58** first at a position on a further upstream side than the discharge section **20**, and is discharged by receiving the feeding force from the discharge section **20** in the bending shape on a further downstream side than the first bending member **58**. In this manner, the flexibility of the recording medium P can be strengthened in the transport direction of the recording medium P and the width direction crossing the transport direction.

Accordingly, both the curling in the transport direction and the curling in the width direction crossing the transport direction can be suppressed in the recording medium which is transported in a discharge direction from the discharge section **20**.

In the recording apparatus **10** according to this embodiment, the discharge section **20** has the discharge roller **56** that is positioned in a central portion of the transport path **11** in the width direction of the transported recording medium P, and the first bending member **58** has the first deformation member **60** that is in contact with the recording medium P on an upstream side in the transport direction with respect to the contact position **70** of the discharge roller **56** applying the feeding force to the recording medium P and at both of the outer side positions **13** in the width direction with respect to the contact position **70** of the discharge roller **56**.

According to this configuration, the discharge roller **56** is in contact with the central portion Pc of the transported recording medium P in the width direction. Further, the first deformation member **60** is in contact with the recording medium P on an upstream side with respect to the contact position **70** of the discharge roller **56** and at both of the outer side positions **13** with respect to the contact position **70** of the discharge roller **56** positioned in the central portion in the width direction. The above-described three-point contact structure causes the bending shape to be formed in such a manner that the recording surface Pr of the recording medium P is directed inside.

The above-described three-point contact structure is configured to have the discharge roller **56** that corresponds to an apex angle position of a triangle and a pair of the first deformation members **60** that correspond to base angle positions of the triangle. Further, the first deformation member **60** is configured to be in contact with the transported recording medium P at a position shifted to the bent side with respect to a reference plane based on the plane through the contact position **70** of the discharge roller **56** toward the recording medium P and along the transport surface of the transport path **11**.

In other words, a contact point (**70**) where the discharge roller **56** is in contact with the recording medium P and contact points (**13**, **13**) where the pair of first deformation members **60** are in contact with the recording medium P are shifted with respect to the transport direction and with respect to the direction (direction crossing the transport surface of the transport path **11**) crossing the reference plane.

Referring to the above-described contact structure based on the shifted contact points as a three-dimensional contact structure according to this aspect, the three-dimensional contact structure allows the flexibility of the recording medium P to be further strengthened in the transport direction of the recording medium P and in the width direction crossing the transport direction. Accordingly, both the curling in the transport direction and the curling in the width direction crossing the transport direction can be further suppressed in the recording medium P which is transported in the discharge direction from the discharge section **20**.

In the recording apparatus **10** according to this embodiment, the first bending member **58** has the second deformation member **62** that is in contact with the recording medium P on an upstream side in the transport direction of the record-

ing medium with respect to the position **13** where the first deformation member **60** is in contact with the recording medium P in the transport direction and at both of the outer side positions **15** in the width direction with respect to the contact position **13** of the first deformation member **60**.

According to this configuration, in the transport path **11**, the second deformation member **62** is in contact with the recording medium P on an upstream side with respect to the contact position **13** where the first deformation member **60** is in contact with the recording medium P and at both of the outer side positions **15** in the width direction. In this manner, the bending of the recording medium P can be initiated (first-stage bending) by the second deformation member **62** from both of outer side portions (**15**) which are far from the central portion Pc of the recording medium P, and then the bending can be in progress (second-stage bending) by the first deformation member **60** on a side closer to the central portion Pc than to the second deformation member **62**, that is, at inner-side positions (**13**).

In other words, the bending of the recording medium P can be divided into a plurality of times and performed phase by phase. In this manner, the recording medium P can be bent by reasonably displacing both of the side portions Ps with respect to the central portion Pc.

Also, the transport resistance of the recording medium P generated by disposing the first bending member **58** can be suppressed to be small. As a result, the possibility of jamming of the recording medium P in the transport path **11** can be reduced.

In the recording apparatus **10** according to this embodiment, the first-stage bending of the transported recording medium P is performed as the recording medium P abuts against the second deformation member **62**, and the second-stage bending of the transported recording medium P is performed as the recording medium P abuts against the first deformation member **60**. The amount of the second-stage bending is larger than the amount of the first-stage bending.

According to this configuration, the amount of the second-stage bending (by the first deformation member **60**) is larger than the amount of the first-stage bending (by the second deformation member **62**), and thus the amount of displacement (bending angle) of both of the side portions Ps of the recording medium P with respect to the central portion Pc is changed from a small displacement amount (small bending angle) to a large displacement amount (large bending angle).

In this manner, the displacement of both of the side portions Ps of the recording medium P with respect to the central portion Pc can be reasonably increased, and the flexibility can be reasonably strengthened. Accordingly, a force to curl the recording medium P can be resisted, and the curling of the recording medium P can be suppressed and prevented.

In the recording apparatus **10** according to this embodiment, the position **15** where the second deformation member **62** is in contact with the recording medium P is a position within 15 mm in the transport direction on an upstream side in the transport direction of the recording medium from the contact positions **70** of the discharge rollers **56**.

A force inhibiting the transport of the recording medium P is generated in the recording medium P due to the deformation by the first deformation member **60** and the second deformation member **62**. However, the position **15** of the second deformation member **62** is disposed at the position within 15 mm on an upstream side from the position **70** where the discharge roller **56** is in contact with the recording medium P. In other words, the distance between the second deformation member **62** and the discharge roller **56** in the transport path **11** is short.

In this manner, even when the force inhibiting the transport is generated in the transported recording medium P, the central portion Pc on the tip end side Pf abuts against the discharge roller **56** and is transported to a downstream side of the transport path **11** receiving the feeding force from the discharge roller **56** immediately after the tip end side Pf of the recording medium P is bent by the second deformation member **62**. As a result, a reduction in transport speed of the recording medium P can be suppressed, and the possibility of jamming in the transport path **11** caused by a reduction in transport speed of the recording medium P and collision with the next or subsequent recording medium P can be reduced.

In the recording apparatus **10** according to this embodiment, at least the second deformation member **62** of the first bending member **58** is applied with the biasing force toward the transport path **11** and is retractable against the biasing force by the transported recording medium P.

According to this configuration, of the first deformation member **60** and the second deformation member **62**, at least the second deformation member **62** is applied with the biasing force toward the transport path **11** and is retractable against the biasing force by the transported recording medium P. Accordingly, the second deformation member **62** can be disposed to abut against both of the side portions Ps of the transported recording medium P on the tip end side Pf with reliability and ease, and the bending of both of the side portions Ps of the recording medium P with respect to the central portion Pc can be performed with ease.

In the recording apparatus **10** according to this embodiment, the position **13** where the first deformation member **60** is in contact with the recording medium P is a position where the distance L**2** from the contact position **70** of the discharge roller **56** is 80 mm or less in the width direction.

In this manner, the displacement can be made from a position closer to the central portion Pc of the recording medium P on the tip end side Pf, and the flexibility of the recording medium P can further be strengthened.

The discharge roller is configured to have a toothed roller.

In the recording apparatus **10** according to this embodiment, the shortest distance between the contact position **70** of the discharge roller **56** and the position where the second deformation member **62** is in contact with the outermost position of the recording medium P in the width direction is 120 mm or less.

In this manner, the flexibility of the recording medium P can be effectively strengthened in the transport direction of the recording medium P and in the width direction crossing the transport direction.

Also, the recording apparatus **10** according to this embodiment includes the recording unit **18** that performs recording on the recording surface Pr of the recording medium P, the discharge section **20** that discharges the recording medium P which is transported from the recording unit **18** along the transport path **11**, the first bending member **58** that is in contact with the recording medium P which passes through the recording unit **18** in the transport path **11** and is transported toward the discharge section **20** to bend the recording medium P, and the second bending member **74** that is in contact with the recording medium P on a further downstream side in the transport direction than the contact position **70** of the discharge section **20** where the feeding force is applied to the recording medium P and maintains the bending shape of the recording medium P which is bent by the first bending member **58** as it is, and the second bending member **74** has mobility.

Herein, to "have mobility" means that the second bending member **74** is designed to be capable of moving in contact

with the recording medium P, examples of which include rotating with a rotating shaft as a fulcrum, sliding about a moving shaft, and the second bending member **74** itself being bent and deformed. In other words, the "mobility" means that the second bending member **74** is designed in such a manner as to move while resisting a pressing force in a state of abutting against the transported recording medium P, receiving the pressing force resulting from the abutting from the recording medium P.

Again, the mobility may be obtained in abutting against the recording medium P. For example, a part of the second bending member **74** may be flexible and the second bending member **74** may be rotational. It is further preferable that at least a part of the member have flexibility and be rotational.

According to this configuration, the second bending member **74** has mobility, and thus the second bending member **74**, when abutting against the recording medium P which is discharged from the discharge section **20**, moves while resisting the pressing force in a state of abutting against the transported recording medium P, receiving the pressing force resulting from the abutting from the recording medium P. Accordingly, the second bending member **74** moves following the bending shape. In this manner, the shape bent by the second bending member **74** can be maintained as it is.

In a case where the second bending member **74** has flexibility, a part of the second bending member **74** is bent following the bending shape of the recording medium P which is bent by the first bending member **58** to be in surface contact with the recording medium P. Also, even in a case where a contact portion between the second bending member **74** and the recording medium P is formed into a protruding curved surface shape, the second bending member **74** is in surface contact with the recording medium P.

In this manner, the contact area between the second bending member **74** and the recording medium P is increased, and the second bending member **74** maintains the bending shape of the recording medium P by the surface contact. In other words, the holding force generated between the recording medium P and the second bending member **74** is larger than the force to return the bending shape of the recording medium P to a flat shape, and thus the shape bent by the first bending member **58** can be maintained as it is.

In the recording apparatus **10** according to this embodiment, the discharge section **20** has the discharge roller **56** that is positioned in the central portion of the transport path **11** in the width direction of the transported recording medium P, and the position **25** in contact with the recording medium P when the second bending member **74** holds the recording medium P is positioned on an outer side of the recording medium P in the width direction with respect to the contact position **70** of the discharge roller **56** where the feeding force is applied to the recording medium P and is positioned on the same position or on an inner side with respect to the contact position **13** when the first bending member **58** bends the recording medium P, and is positioned on a further downstream side in the transport direction of the recording medium than the contact position **70** of the discharge roller **56** in the transport direction of the recording medium P.

According to this configuration, the second bending member **74** abuts against the recording medium P at the position **25** and moves by itself, and thus the recording medium P can be biased in such a manner that the bending shape of the recording medium P is maintained.

Also, functionally, a plurality of the second bending members **74** are disposed in the width direction crossing the transport direction, but returning of the bending shape of the recording medium P to the flat state can be suppressed or prevented because of the abutting against the bent portion of the recording medium P for pinching from an outer side in the width direction. As a result, the second bending member **74** can suppress or prevent a tendency of curling of the recording medium P to the side opposite to the side bent by the first bending member **58**.

Also, bending of the recording medium P can be gradually increased by the first bending member **58** and the second bending member **74**, an increase in the transport resistance of the recording medium P generated by bending of the recording medium P in the transport direction can be suppressed, and thus a reduction in transport speed can be suppressed. In this manner, jamming in the transport path **11** generated by collision between the recording medium P whose transport speed is reduced and the subsequently transported recording medium P can be suppressed.

In the recording apparatus **10** according to this embodiment, the first bending member **58** is a rigid member. Herein, the "rigid member" is used to mean a member with a property contrary to "flexibility." However, the property contrary to "flexibility" does not strictly mean that the member is not bendable at all. Instead, in this specification, the "rigid member" means a member whose original shape is substantially maintained.

According to this configuration, the first bending member **58** can bend the recording medium P without being bent when abutting against the recording medium P. Also, the first bending member **58** is not bent when bending the recording medium P, and thus can resist a reaction force against the bending which is generated in the recording medium P when the recording medium P is bent and can maintain the bending shape thereof. Also, the recording medium P can be sent downstream in the bent state, and thus the flexibility of the recording medium P can be strengthened even in a state where the recording medium P is sent and separated from the nip positions **70** of the discharge rollers **56**. Accordingly, the curling of the tip end side of the recording medium P on the axis of the width direction crossing the transport direction can be suppressed when the recording medium P is separated from the discharge rollers **56**.

In particular, the first bending member **58** transfers the recording medium P to the second bending member **74** in a state where the recording medium P is bent, and thus it is necessary to bend the recording medium P as strongly as possible. If the bending is insufficient, a transport error may be caused during the transfer or the recording medium P may not be mounted appropriately on the mounting section **22** with the second bending member **74** not functioning as desired. Accordingly, it is preferable that a rigid member be used so that the bending is somewhat strong.

In the recording apparatus **10** according to this embodiment, the length of the convex-shaped section **78** in the transport direction is longer than the length of the recording medium P mounted on the mounting section **22** in the transport direction.

According to this configuration, the length of the convex-shaped section **78** in the transport direction is set to be longer than the length of the recording medium P, and thus the convex-shaped section **78** is in contact with the central portion Pc of the recording medium P bent in the transport direction over the entire length when the recording medium P is mounted. In this manner, the convex-shaped section **78** can inhibit the displacement of the central portion Pc of the recording medium P in the direction crossing the recording surface Pr even when the recording medium P which is mounted on the mounting section **22** is to return from the

bending shape to the original flat state. Accordingly, the convex-shaped section **78** can maintain the bending shape of the recording medium P.

In this specification, "the recording medium that is discharged by the discharge roller" includes a recording medium which has a certain sheet size (for example, A3 size and A4 size).

Also, the recording apparatus **10** according to this embodiment includes the recording unit **18** that performs recording on the recording surface Pr of the recording medium P, the discharge section **20** that discharges the recording medium P which is transported from the recording unit **18** along the transport path **11**, the first bending member **58** that is in contact with the recording medium P which passes through the recording unit **18** in the transport path **11** and is transported toward the discharge section **20** to bend the recording medium P, the second bending member **74** that is in contact with the recording medium P on a further downstream side in the transport direction than the contact position **70** where the feeding force is applied to the recording medium P in the discharge section **20** and maintains the bending shape of the recording medium P which is bent by the first bending member **58** as it is, the mounting section **22** where the recording medium P that is transported from the discharge section **20** is mounted, and the first biasing member **80** that is in contact with a surface on the rear end side in the transport direction of the recording medium P mounted on the mounting section **22** and on the side opposite to the recording surface Pr to perform biasing toward the recording surface Pr side on a further downstream side in the transport direction of the recording medium than the contact positions **70** of the discharge section **20**, and the first biasing member **80** has mobility.

The mobility means that the first biasing member **80** may be configured to be capable of moving about the rotating shaft fulcrum or the first biasing member **80** may be configured to be capable of moving by sliding in the moving shaft. It is preferable that at least a part be configured as a flexible member because design at a low cost is possible. In a case where the first biasing member **80** is a rigid member capable of moving about the rotating shaft fulcrum or the first biasing member **80** is configured to be capable of moving by sliding in the moving shaft, the first biasing member **80** is disposed in a portion that can be touched by a user, but it is possible to prevent accidental damage to the first biasing member **80** caused by the user.

According to this configuration, the recording medium P that is discharged from the discharge section **20** to the mounting section **22** is in contact with the first biasing member **80**, moves the first biasing member **80**, and is transported to and mounted on the mounting section in a state of being bent or both thereof being performed. Accordingly, an elastic force is generated in the first biasing member **80** due to the movement or the bending, and the rear end side of the recording medium P in the transport direction is biased by the elastic force.

In this manner, the first biasing member **80**, when in contact with the recording medium P that passes through the second bending member **74** and is transported, is moved following the bending shape of the recording medium P which is bent by the first bending member **58** and the second bending member **74**, bending or both thereof are performed, and is in contact with the recording medium P.

Accordingly, the first biasing member **80** follows the bending shape, the contact between the first biasing member **80** and the recording medium P is stabilized, the first biasing member **80** maintains the bending shape of the recording medium P by the above-described contact, and the holding force inhibits the returning from the bending shape to the original flat shape. In this manner, the shape bent by the first bending member **58** can be maintained as it is in the recording medium P while the recording medium P is mounted on the mounting section **22**. Further, a plurality of sheets of the recording medium P can be mounted appropriately on the mounting section **22**.

Herein, the meaning of the second bending member **74** "maintaining the shape as it is" is not limited to completely maintaining the shape of the recording medium P bent by the first bending member **58** as it is. Instead, in a case where the bending shape is a U-shaped curl, the bending angle, the bending amount, and the like are allowed to be changed or, in a case where the bending shape is a wavy shape (cockling), wavy points, the number of waves, and the like are allowed to be changed. In other words, the meaning includes a change insofar as a significance of the shape of the recording medium P bent by the first bending member **58** is not lost.

Also, the "flexibility" that is an aspect of the mobility in this specification is different from a member rotating with the rotating shaft as a fulcrum, and means that the member itself is bent and deformed. In other words, the "flexibility" means being designed in such a manner that the shape thereof is deformed and bent in the direction of the pressing force while resisting the pressing force in a state of abutting against the transported recording medium P, receiving the pressing force resulting from the abutting from the recording medium P.

The recording apparatus **10** according to this embodiment includes the second biasing member **82** that is in contact with the surface on the tip end side Pf in the transport direction of the recording medium P mounted on the mounting section **22** and on the side opposite to the recording surface Pr to bias the recording medium P toward the recording surface Pr side on a further downstream side than the position of the first biasing member **80** in contact with the recording medium P, and the second biasing member **82** has mobility.

The mobility means that the second biasing member **82** may be configured to be capable of moving about the rotating shaft fulcrum or the second biasing member **82** may be configured to be capable of moving by sliding in the moving shaft. It is preferable that at least a part be configured as a flexible member because design at a low cost is possible. In a case where the second biasing member **82** is a rigid member capable of moving about the rotating shaft fulcrum or the second biasing member **82** is configured to be capable of moving by sliding in the moving shaft, the second biasing member **82** is disposed in a portion that can be touched by a user, but it is possible to prevent accidental damage to the second biasing member **82** caused by the user.

According to this configuration, the recording medium P that is discharged from the discharge section **20** is in contact with the second biasing member **82**, moves the second biasing member **82**, and is transported to and mounted on the mounting section **22** in a state of being bent or both thereof being performed. Accordingly, an elastic force is generated in the second biasing member **82** due to the movement and the bending, and the tip end side Pf of the recording medium P in the transport direction is biased by the elastic force.

In this manner, the second biasing member **82**, when in contact with the recording medium P that passes through the second bending member **74** and the first biasing member **80** and is transported, is moved following the bending shape of the recording medium P which is bent by the first bending member **58** and the second bending member **74**, bending or both thereof are performed, and is in contact with the recording medium P.

Further, the rear end side Pe of the recording medium P in the transport direction is biased by the first biasing member

80, and thus the shape of the recording medium P bent by the first bending member 58 can be maintained as it is by the first biasing member 80 and the second biasing member 82 while the recording medium P is mounted on the mounting section 22.

Accordingly, the curling of the recording medium P to the side opposite to the recording surface Pr can be suppressed or prevented. As a result, the recording medium P can be held in a state where the bending shape is maintained, and thus a plurality of sheets of the recording medium P can be stacked and mounted appropriately.

In the recording apparatus 10 according to this embodiment, the position of the first biasing member 80 that is in contact with the recording medium P is on an outer side than the position of the second biasing member 82 that is in contact with the recording medium P in the width direction of the mounting section 22 crossing the transport direction.

According to this configuration, the position of the first biasing member 80 biasing the rear end side Pe of the recording medium P that is in contact with the recording medium P is positioned on an outer side than the position of the second biasing member 82 that is in contact with the recording medium P. In the "outer side" arrangement, in a case where the recording medium P is curled along the transport direction (so-called vertical curl), curling may be initiated on the tip end side Pf if the length of the recording medium P in the transport direction is long even when the recording medium P is pressed by the first biasing member 80. However, it is preferable that the second biasing member 82 be arranged on an inner side than the first biasing member 80. It is preferable that the first biasing member 80 be arranged as close as possible to both of the end sides of the recording medium P so as to strongly suppress the curling of the recording medium P and the second biasing member 82 be positioned on an inner side than the first biasing member 80 so as to correspond to many types of recording media.

In the recording apparatus 10 according to this embodiment, the convex-shaped section 78 is disposed in the central portion of the mounting section 22 in the width direction of the recording medium P, and the convex-shaped section 78 corresponds to the shape of the recording medium P discharged from the discharge roller 56 which is bent by the first bending member 58.

Herein, to "correspond to the shape which is bent" means a configuration in which the bending shape can be maintained in contact in a fitted shape with the bending shape of the recording medium P. For example, a convex shape uniformly fitting to an inner portion of the U shape thereof corresponds to a case where the recording medium P is bent in a U shape along the transport direction.

According to this configuration, a shape maintaining function by the convex-shaped section 78 is added in addition to a shape maintaining function of the second biasing member 82, and the shape bent by the first bending member 58 can be further effectively maintained as it is.

In other words, when the recording medium P is mounted, the convex-shaped section 78 abuts against the central portion Pc of the recording medium P which is bent in the transport direction. In this manner, the convex-shaped section 78 acts to inhibit the displacement of the central portion Pc of the recording medium P in the direction crossing the recording surface Pr even when the recording medium P which is mounted on the mounting section 22 is to return from the bending shape to the original flat state. Accordingly, the convex-shaped section 78 can maintain the bending shape of the recording medium P.

According to this configuration, the tip end side Pf of the recording medium P and the convex-shaped section 78 are in contact with each other in the mounting section 22, and the recording medium P is sent to the mounting section 22 and is mounted by the discharge roller 56 in a state where the other portion of the recording medium P is not in contact with the convex-shaped section 78. In this case, the tip end side Pf of the recording medium P is transported while abutting against the convex-shaped section 78, and the frictional force is generated between the tip end side Pf and the convex-shaped section 78.

The frictional force acts in the direction opposite to the transport direction to press the tip end side Pf of the recording medium P to the convex-shaped section 78, and thus the curling of the tip end side Pf of the recording medium P to the side opposite to the recording surface Pr can be suppressed. In this manner, the convex-shaped section 78 can maintain the shape of the recording medium P bent by the first bending member 58 as it is with the second bending member 74.

In the recording apparatus 10 according to this embodiment, the first biasing member 80 is configured to be rotatable. According to this configuration, the first biasing member 80 is configured to be rotatable, and thus the first biasing member 80 abuts against the recording medium P and is rotated when the recording medium P is transported to the mounting section 22. Accordingly, the transport of the recording medium P toward the mounting section 22 is not hindered. Further, the first biasing member 80 returns from a rotating state to an original state when the recording medium P is mounted on the mounting section 22, and the recording medium P is biased from above the recording medium P. Accordingly, the first biasing member 80 can suppress or prevent the curling of the recording medium P to the side opposite to the recording surface Pr, that is, upward.

In the recording apparatus 10 according to this embodiment, the recording unit 18 has a line type recording head. An effect of the invention is significant when the invention is applied to a line printer with high recording speed.

Another Embodiment

Also, in this embodiment, the Fd discharge section 20 and the Fd mounting section 22 according to the invention are applied to an ink jet printer as an example of the recording apparatus, but also can be applied to other liquid ejecting apparatuses in general.

Herein, the liquid ejecting apparatuses are not limited to recording apparatuses such as printers, copiers, and fax machines, in which an ink jet type recording head is used and ink is discharged from the recording head to perform recording on a recording target medium, but include devices in which a liquid other than ink corresponding to an application thereof is ejected from a liquid ejecting head corresponding to the ink jet type recording head to an ejection target medium corresponding to the recording target medium and the liquid is attached to the ejection target medium.

Examples of the liquid ejecting head other than the recording head include a color material ejecting head that is used to manufacture color filters such as liquid crystal displays, an electrode material (conductive paste) ejecting head that is used to form electrodes such as organic EL displays and field emission displays (FED), a bio-organic material ejecting head that is used to manufacture biochips, and a sample ejecting head as a precision pipette.

The invention is not limited to the above-described embodiments, but various modifications are possible within

the scope of the invention as set forth in the appended claims. As a matter of course, these are included within the scope of the invention.

What is claimed is:

1. A recording apparatus comprising:

a recording unit that has a head which ejects ink on a recording surface of a recording medium to perform recording;

a reversing transport path which reverses the recording medium which is transported from the recording unit;

a discharge section that discharges the recording medium which is transported from the reversing transport path; and

a discharge roller that is positioned in a central portion of the discharge section in the width direction of the recording medium which is transported, and

a first deformation member that is in contact with the recording medium at an upstream side in the transport direction with respect to the discharge roller and at both outer side positions in the width direction with respect to the contact position of the discharge roller, and

a second deformation member that is in contact with the recording medium at an upstream side in the transport direction of the recording medium with respect to a position of the first deformation member in contact with the recording medium and at both outer side positions in the width direction with respect to the contact position of the first deformation member, and

wherein the first deformation member and the second deformation member bend the recording medium in such a manner that the recording surface is directed inside by displacing both side portions of the recording medium in the width direction of the recording medium, and

wherein the recording medium abuts against the second deformation member in a first-stage bending of the recording medium at the upstream side in the transport direction, the recording medium then abuts against the first deformation member in a second-stage bending of the recording medium at the downstream side of the second deformation member in the transport direction, and

wherein an amount of the second-stage bending is larger than an amount of the first-stage bending.

2. The recording apparatus according to claim **1**,

wherein a position where the second deformation member is in contact with the recording medium is a position within 15 mm from the contact position of the discharge roller on an upstream side in the transport direction of the recording medium in the transport direction.

3. The recording apparatus according to claim **1**,

wherein at least the second deformation member of the first deformation member is applied with a biasing force toward the transport path and is retractable against the biasing force by the recording medium that is transported.

4. The recording apparatus according to claim **1**,

wherein a position where the first deformation member is in contact with the recording medium is a position with a distance of 80 mm or less from the contact position of the discharge roller in the width direction.

5. The recording apparatus according to claim **1**,

wherein a shortest distance between the contact position of the discharge roller and a position where the second deformation member is in contact with an outermost position of the recording medium in the width direction is 120 mm or less.

6. The recording apparatus according to claim **1**,

a bending member that is in contact with the recording medium on a further downstream side in the transport direction than a contact position of the discharge roller where a feeding force is applied to the recording medium and maintains a bending shape of the recording medium which is bent by the a second deformation member as it is.

7. The recording apparatus according to claim **1**, wherein the head is fixed and is disposed over the entire region of the recording medium.

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